THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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$7 TALKERS.

Colorado Representatives Still Playing at Legislation.

THE SENATE'S NEW PLAN.

After Killing an Appropriation Bill It Adjourns for Three Days—Whereat Representatives Laugh and Go on Talking.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—The situation in the extra session of the Colorado legislature has been settled. The Senate will do no business and will adjourn as soon as the House will agree. The House will discuss all the measures that are presented and after the work is ended the members will agree to adjourn. In the campaign next fall the several members will choose their own individual reasons for their conduct in the extra session. While there is still the possibility of another attempt at adjournment being made by the House it is now considered that such an attempt would be futile.

The Senate this morning tried a new plan. After the journal had been read the House bill to appropriate $15,000 to defray the expenses of the extra session was considered in committee of the whole, and after the enacting clause was stricken out the bill was reported back with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. After this the Senate adjourned for three days. The result being reported to the House the members laughed, and continued their exciting times in discussing the measure on the calendar. The debates are at all times interesting because of the erratic sentiments expressed by many of the members.

A memorial was introduced by Mr. Heisler asking Congress to pass a law to prevent the discrimination against any money of the United States. It covers the points in the bill which was killed in the House some time ago.

The House then went into the committee of the whole upon the eight-hour bill and discussed it at length. An amendment was proposed to exempt ranchmen, stock raisers, fruit growers and dairymen, but all amendments were defeated and the bill passed the committee.

Mr. Heisler introduced a bill for the appropriation of $20,000 for the expenses of the session. This bill is to take the place of the one killed in the Senate.

The House considered the bill regulating interest so that no rate over 12½ per cent. could be charged, and then killed it by striking out the enacting clause. A motion to adjourn was then passed.

HONOR TO GILPIN.

The Ex-Governor Interred with Suitable Ceremony.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—Depressing weather and a violent snow storm did not deter the pioneers of Colorado and the hundreds of admirers of the late Governor Gilpin from doing honor to his memory this afternoon. Banked with flowers the casket containing the peaceful remains of Colorado's first Governor reposed in the chancel of the St. Mark's Cathedral. A conspicuous feature of the attendance was the presence of several of the ex-Governors of Colorado. Rev. Marshall delivered the funeral eulogy. At its close the Rev. Bishop Spalding delivered the benediction and hundreds followed the remains to Mount Olive cemetery where the last rites were performed by Bishop Matz.

A BONANZA.

The Robert E. Lee Record Broken by a Leadville Gold Mine.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 23.—The recent gold strike in the Little Johnnie mine has become a remarkable bonanza. On one day of last week the value in gold ore taken from the mine amounted to $128,000. This is a remarkable showing. The largest recorded output in a single day, or rather eighteen hours, from Leadville was from the Robert E. Lee mine, when $118,000 worth of silver ore was lifted up.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Hawaiian question presented itself to-day in the Senate in two separate and distinct phases. It came up first in the shape of a resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations declaring it to be unwise and inexpedient, under existing conditions, to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory to the United States; that the Provisional government having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States. The resolution was the unanimous report of the committee, except as to the first clause, from which Mr. Dolph (Rep.) of Oregon dissented. Mr. Turpie (Dem.) of Indiana, who reported it, desired to have it acted on by the Senate immediately, but objection to that was interposed by Mr. Teller (Rep.) of Colorado and Mr. Mills (Dem.) of Texas, and the resolution went over till to-morrow.

The second phase in which the Hawaiian question was presented was a speech by Mr. Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois based on Mr. Frye's resolution of non-contravention and severely criticising the administration.

The Peffer resolution asserting that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority in law to issue and sell bonds as proposed in his recent notice, was referred to a committee on Finance, after a speech in its support by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Wilson (Rep.) of Iowa and Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire made speeches in opposition to the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws, and the bill was informally laid aside. The Senate adjourned at 5 p. m.

HOUSE.

The sense of the House in the matter of free sugar was again made manifest when the amendment offered by Mr. Warner (Dem.) of New York, putting refined sugar on the free list was reaffirmed, while that of Mr. Robertson (Dem.) of Louisiana, putting a tax on sugar, was defeated, thus leaving all sugar free.

The greater part of the day was given up to a consideration of the free coal schedule, but the only result achieved was to show the existence in the Democratic ranks of a large number of members with protectionist proclivities. The iron ore schedule was then taken up, but the House was unable to dispose of it in the time that remained before recess, so it went over until to-morrow. The House then took a recess until 8 p. m.

SOLDIERS APPEAR.

Florida's Militia are in Jacksonville to Stop the Fight.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—The situation here is rapidly developing comic opera characteristics with a sub-flavor of tragedy. When at 3 o'clock this afternoon the bank closed in which that $20,000 purse was deposited, the money was still in the bank and the check was in Referee Kelly's possession. Kelly had no explanation to offer except that Mr. Blake of the Duval club had told him the check would not be cashed until the club had taken further legal advice on the subject. Nearly every one else says that that check will never be cashed until the club has sold enough tickets to recoup themselves for the contributions toward the purse.

The verandas of the hotels were filled with crowds of sports eagerly discussing these distressing details and relieving their feelings by pitching nickels to the singing and dancing darkey boys, when the check, the injunction, and all the other well worn features of the play were put aside by the report that the soldier boys had arrived. The report proved true and every one in the city seemed to have hurried to the main street to see the militia. The arrivals were the members of the Second battalion of the State troops from various points in the State, not including the two companies in this city. They were in charge of Major Lovell, who preceded his command one day. The command numbers 133 officers and members and men. They arrived prepared for active work and a long campaign.

The soldiers are a good looking lot of youngsters, who have on three different occasions responded to calls for the suppression of negro riots and have always given a good and soldierly account of themselves. Yet they were hissed by hundreds of people over every block they marched from the station to the armory. That will explain to the distant readers the degree of feeling this amazing incident has excited in this usually quiet and sleepy old town. Ordinarily the militia of this State is said to be extremely popular with all respectable classes, but the soldier boys who came here to-day at the command of the Governor marched between unbroken ranks of hissing people because it is known they are here to interfere with the prize fight, upon having which the whole community has set its heart.

The situation late to-night remained unchanged. The officers of the club have assured Referee Kelly that if the decision goes their way to-morrow they will at once hand to him twenty crisp $1,000 bills. Kelly received this assurance with a weary smile.

Joe Vendig went around to newspaper headquarters to request that the statement be wired that the fight will positively take place. In the meantime the militia are sleeping on their arms and Adjutant General Houston is eloquently silent.

S. P. FAULKNER DEAD.

One of Cripple Creek's Prominent Men and Earliest Pioneers.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 22.—S. P. Faulkner, one of the best known and most influential citizens of the Cripple Creek district, died at 9:30 to-night of pneumonia, after less than a week's illness.

Mr. Faulkner was the proprietor of the largest livery stables in town, was one of the largest stockholders in the Palace hotel, and has always been prominent in movements for the benefit of the camp. He was one of the oldest settlers in the district, having come here in 1871 with a bunch of cattle which roamed over the hills in which the workings of the principal mines of the camp are now located. When gold was discovered and a little town started where Cripple Creek now stands, he started his stable and has always been noted as a pushing successful business man in a town where push and success are characteristic.

His brother James Faulkner is as present mayor of Colorado City and the deceased only failed to be honored in like manner in Cripple Creek because he preferred the quiet of home and business to the excitement and trouble of political life.

He was 4[illegible] years of age. He leaves a wife and two children, a boy and a girl. Cripple Creek feels his loss very keenly and many besides his immediate family will mourn with sincerest grief when they read the sad news that to-morrow morning's paper will bring to them.

Mining Deeds Filed Yesterday.

Louisa J. Williams to Edwin C. Campbell, the Jamie Placer claim; $300.

J. R. Williams to Edwin C. Campbell, an undivided ½ interest in the Antelope lode; $100.

Chas. L. Govreau and L. M. Counts to Harry L. Hollister, an undivided 1-26 in each: the Bonanza King, Nos. 1 and 2; $200.

E. M. De La Vergne et al. to Chas. E. Dudley, the E. C. L. & E. lode.

W. A. Keeley to John A. Loeffler, an undivided ½ interest in the Clara lode; $200.

A TIDAL WAVE.

A Thrilling Experience on an Ocean Steamship.

A MOUNTAIN OF WATER.

The Normannia Seriously Damaged and Forced to Return to New York—Struck by a Tidal Wave in Mid Ocean.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Five hundred men and women who had been plunged into the jaws of death only forty-eight hours before, came ashore from the Hamburg American steamship Normannia this morning after one of the most exciting encounters on record with a tidal wave in mid-ocean. The faces of the passengers and members of the crew were even yet blanched with the memory of their terrible experience, and it will be many days before most of them will venture to sea again. A great wall of water towering mountain high swept down on the ship on Sunday morning, devastating it in every part, tearing the steel plates on the vessel's sides as if they were made of paper and rousing the passengers from sound sleep to plunge them into the panic of terror.

The tidal wave was met with on Sunday morning, three days after the ship had sailed from New York for Italian ports with 125 cabin and 145 steerage passengers and a crew of 250 men. The vessel was so badly damaged that the captain decided, after a critical examination of his ship, to return to port. The Normannia's forehold was filled with water and the $50,000 cargo of tobacco utterly ruined.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

The Latest News from El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 20.—Messrs. Kingsbury Bros., whose lease on the Catherine has been extended by the Nugget Mining company for another six months, are pushing their work with renewed energy. There is a carload of high grade ore from this claim now ready for shipment.

The Grant Transfer company are now employing seventy-five four and several six horse teams hauling ore to Midland and could find use for more according to all appearances. The Cripple Creek and Canon City Transportation company employ no less than sixty-five fours and eight six horse teams hauling ore out of the city via Canon City and to the mills. An immense amount of freight is being brought into camp by the returning teams.

Public opinion is not unanimous as to the advantages to be derived by the proposed new county. At the late meeting of the town council on a vote being taken on this proposition, Councilman E. P. Reton voted in the negative and Trustee Oscar Lampman refrained from voting. The motion was, however, carried by a majority, but the vote taken may be assumed to represent the proportion of the divisionists and anti-divisionists in the camp. The unvarying record of so many new counties, such as heavy indebtedness, discredited county scrip and consequent stagnation in public business, is borne in mind by many of the principal business men in the district. Among the principal mine owners there is no unanimity of opinion on this subject, as shown by the long list of signatures appended to the remonstrance drawn up last year. It must be allowed, however, that the popular sentiment leans toward division. The amount of taxable property reported in that portion of El Paso county proposed to be cut off is found to be about $800,000.

The Beacon Hill Mining company have opened an office at the Palace hotel under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Sheldon.

The Ada company have sunk the shaft on the Something Good to a depth of 50 feet, at which depth the vein has widened to four feet. Some fine looking quartz is being taken out of the pay streak. This claim lies near the Rhinoceros and Ingham property.

With further development the Gold Standard company should give a good account of itself, their tunnel is one of the finest in the district and can furnish considerable low grade ore. The North Star, another of this company's claims, lies on the northwest side of Raven hill and a recent strike was made on this claim which bodes well for its future. The shaft of the North Star is down sixty feet and a twenty foot drift has been run out on the vein from which a shipment of two carloads of ore have been made. Returns show a value of $160 to the ton. The width of the vein at the bottom is five feet, with two defined streaks of good grade ore. W. H. Barry is the capable manager of this property.

The importance of the recent strike in the Albany tunnel appears to have been somewhat exaggerated.

Drifting has now commenced on the Morning Star lode of the Mineral Hill and Alpine Mining company. The work is being done under skillful mining supervision. This company undoubtedly owns good territory.

Thomas C. Bradford, Judge Goddard and Judge Bissell of Denver have taken a bond and lease on the Homestead lode at Requa. The bond is for the sum of $20,000.

Some of the properties here are working nine hours, some adopt an eight-hour shift and some work between nine and ten hours. Under these circumstances the late decision arrived at by the meeting of mine-owners and managers at Colorado Springs calls for most favorable comment, viz: that after Feb. 1 ten hours shall constitute a shift's work, out of which one hour can be taken for dinner. This will apply to all kinds and classes of labor about a mine, except shaft work. With two exceptions an agreement to this effect has been signed by the owners or managers of every important mine in the district employing over five or six men. The compromise should certainly be accepted by the union of the camp as liberal in its terms, considering that a nine-hour shift was already accepted by 50 per cent. of the mines who were satisfied enough to obtain employment in the present stress of competition.

R. P. Davie has now accepted the management of the Princess Mining company on the resignation of Mr. P. Gerhardt. This company is steadily pushing its development work and the northeast drift has just shown up some remarkably good ore. If it holds out, dividends may be talked of before long. This company appears in a good financial condition.

Ore is being sacked from the Jack G. of the New York Mining and Milling company. This is a first-class property.

The City Council have purchased two fine lots on Bennett avenue for city hall and fire engine purposes. This is a wise measure and contrary to all municipal precedents the administration have protected the interests of the public by paying at least 50 per cent. less than their present market value for the same.

The important firm of Otis Kissel & Connor report very numerous sales in real estate and mining properties and are ably represented here by Mr. James C. Connor.

The present telephone system is not equal to the demands made upon it. An increased number of phones is badly wanted.

The register of the Palace hotel shows a large daily influx of visitors and under Chauncy Nichol's management is the popular hotel of the town.

The Florence and Cripple Creek railroad applied to the town council at its last meeting for right of way through the streets and alleys of the town, and operations are about to commence from this end of the line.

Dr. J. A. Whiting's administration deserves all the credit it has received from the press and the public. Their judicious action in declining to accept the waterworks as completed is now fully demonstrated by the fact alone that they are now frozen up and at present useless for their contemplated purposes.

The ground is now clear of snow and operations are continued above ground without difficulty.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Kim Yonk Verdict—Frank Farrell Was Acquitted.

The jury in the case of the People vs. Kim Yonk, charged with manslaughter, returned a verdict of guilty of involuntary manslaughter. The penalty for this is not greater than one year in the county jail.

Yesterday the court heard the case of the People vs. Frank Farrell, charged with robbery. Farrell, it was alleged, was one of the men who entered Jim Lacey's saloon at Colorado City last July and held up the owner and dealers at the gambling games. The case has been tried once but the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. The case was prosecuted by Mr. Cochran and Gen. Danford. Mr. J. Reed Crowell defended and perhaps did more in the case to prove himself a successful criminal lawyer than in any he has handled in this county. The jury was out about half an hour when it returned a verdict of not guilty. During the argument of the case last night there were several rather dramatic climaxes. For instance the defense had considerable to say about a witness who could not be present and whose testimony was of vital importance. She was said to be sick at Colorado City. At 8 o'clock last night the witness arrived in the court room just after the case had closed but naturally the prosecution refused to hear the testimony. This was used with telling effect on the jury. Mr. Crowell was interrupted several times by the prosecuting attorney and the court when he wandered outside of the testimony, and he used this very effectively to make an impression. It was rumored about the court room that the defendant's attorney is to receive a thousand dollars from some mysterious source for securing the acquittal. He certainly earned it.

THE STORM IN DENVER.

A Cold Wave With Some Snow Extending Over the State.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—The cold wave struck Denver this morning accompanied by a slight fall of snow. The storm is general over the State.

Trainmen running between Salida and Grand Junction say the snow fall along their route is heavier this winter than for years and it is snowing continuously.

The snow fall on the Cumbres range has been light this season causing no trouble, neither has it occasioned any inconvenience to travel on Marshall Pass. It has been snowing there for four days past and the Rio Grande snow plow will have plenty to do if it continues.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Fostoria, Ohio, has an oil excitement.

A carload of beef donated by Swift & Co. of Chicago is being distributed to the poor of Ashland, Wis.

President Cleveland has left Washington for Hartford, Conn., to attend the funeral of Henry E. Hastings, his nephew, which will take place this afternoon.

Minister Porter, at Santiago, Chile, has informed the State department that the Chilean Mining and Metallurgical exposition has been postponed until September next.

At Elizabeth, N. J., Munsell and Co.'s stove works have resumed operations on full time. The moulders have been working but three days a week since last summer.

Operations in the knitting mill of C. E. Werner & Co., of Rockford, N. Y., were resumed on full time and with a full force. The Rockton Rug mill is also in full operation.

Arthur Schram of St. Catharine, champion welterweight pugilist of Canada, defeated Frank Wells of Chicago at the opera house at St. Catharine, Ont. Wells was badly punished.

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A KANSAS BLIZZARD.

Yesterday's Cold Wave Extended to the Missouri River.

MUCH SUFFERING IS FEARED.

Oklahoma Settlers Illy Provided Against Winter's Cold—A General Storm Throughout Colorado—Much Snow in the Mountains.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 23.—A fierce blizzard swept down from the north to-day and ended a period of weather which had induced people in the Southwest to believe that the season would bring no winter, so warm and pleasant has the weather been up to this time. The wind changed last night from the west to the north and this morning scurrying clouds were being driven by a stiff wind towards the south. Snow began falling at 8 o'clock. The wind increased in violence until noon when it reached a velocity of about twenty-five miles an hour. Snow continued falling and a genuine blizzard had then developed. The snow ceased at 7 o'clock this evening. In the meantime six inches of snow had fallen and the thermometer had dropped 40 degrees, to 12 degrees below zero.

Much delay is reported to railway traffic in Kansas, where the wind blew the snow over the level prairies into great drifts. Dispatches from Kansas state that the blizzard prevailed over the state. Predictions of much suffering among the poorer classes of homesteaders come from many points, but the snow is generally welcomed by the farmers, who have been bewailing the lack of moisture during the autumn and winter.

Dispatches from towns in the Cherokee Strip state that the blizzard prevailed there with much violence, and is causing much suffering and hardship among the settlers, who are illy prepared for its rigors. Stoves are scarce in the new towns, and those who own the luxury are confronted with a scarcity of fuel, which is beyond the means of many settlers.

Burns Anniversary Celebration.

The Burns anniversary celebration will occur at the First Christian Church, Thursday evening, Jan. 25. The admission is free and the exercises will begin promptly at 7:30. Following is the programme arranged:

Song—"There Was a Lad, Was Born in Kyle" ... A. Green.
Song—"Robin Adair" ... Miss Evelyn Carrington.
Song, Duet—"O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast" ... Miss Evelyn Carrington and A. Green.
Address—"Burns, a Child of Nature" ... Professor J. M. Dickey.
Song—"A Man's a Man for a' that" ... A. Green.
Address—"Burns, the Friend and Poet of Humanity" ... Dr. J. R. Robinson.
Song—Selected ... Mr. H. Stote.
Reading—"Epistle to a Young Friend," and other selections ... Mrs. S. Dunbar.
Address—"Religious Traits of Burns" ... Rev. W. H. W. Boyle.
Singing by Audience—"Auld Lang Syne" ......

Rich Strike at Ouray.

OURAY, Colo., Jan. 23.—John Vonoli has struck a body of ore in the Champion mine in Poughkeepsie gulch which assays 20 to 55 ounces of gold and 300 to 1200 silver to the ton.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—This was doctors' days in the defense of Daniel Coughlin and the doctors did not have it all their own way. Their opinion that science cannot determine from the findings of the autopsy on the remains of Dr. Cronin the cause of death has not proved impregnable. States Attorney Bottum entered upon the cross-examination fully primed to discover and take advantage of every vulnerable point in the medical testimony. The defendant's lawyers rely seriously upon knocking the pins from under the states evidence tending to prove that Patrick Cronin was murdered and that he died as a result of the injuries found on his head.

Next Attraction.

One of the most popular engagements at the opera house this season will commence on next Wednesday evening, when Mr. James O'Neill will appear in his famous role of Edmund Dantes in "Monte Cristo," Alexander Dumas' masterpiece in dramatic and romantic writing. It is doubtful if the work of the great French novelist would have attained its immense popularity in this country if it were not for Charles Fechter's clever dramatization of the book and Mr. James O'Neill's wonderful acting of Edmund Dantes; such, however, has been Mr. O'Neill's success in "Monte Cristo" that for more than ten years he has played this drama from New York to San Francisco to crowded houses. A competent company will support Mr. O'Neill, and the costumes and scenic accessories have been provided for with a lavish hand. On Thursday evening Mr. O'Neill will present James Sheridan Knowles's famous tragedy "Virginius."

Current News.

In reply to numerous inquiries we would state that the capital stock of the Gould company is 650,000 shares.

The present management of the Work company state that they are using no efforts to secure proxies, and in case any are given them, they will be voted as requested.

The anticipated meeting of the directors of the Calumet company was not held yesterday owing to the illness of Mr. F. E. Robinson. It is adjourned until to-day at the same hour.

The first one of six cars of Elkton ore now in transit and at the smelter has been heard from and returned about $4,500, and the second car being low grade mill stuff sent as a sample runs $35 per ton. Not so bad.

The returns from the last car of ore from the Pharmacist mine were received yesterday by Manager Jones, and the original shown THE GAZETTE. The shipment, amounting to twenty tons, ran 7 33-100 ounces per ton, which is very well for a mine said to have nothing in it.

The incorporation has been filed of The Leader Gold Mining and Milling company by J. S. Black, H. N. Smith and A. M. Ragle. The capital stock of the company consists of 500,000 shares of $1 each, non-assessable, and the board of directors for the first year are D. E. Sanders, Geo. Long, Sr., J. S. Black, H. N. Smith, A. M. Ragle, W. E. Ragle and A. Ragle. The office of the company will be in Colorado Springs.

The returns from another car of Anaconda ore are just at hand, and as usual are of handsome proportions. The lot weighed 22 tons running $137.80 per ton. Mr. Howbert had a telephone message from the mine to-day saying that they had passed through the four foot vein recently cut, which ran slanting across the tunnel, and that the whole breast of the tunnel was now heavily mineralized, indicating the near presence of a body of ore. All the men are working quietly and peaceably.

A tremendous sensation has been created among the miners and prospectors on Spring creek by the discovery yesterday of a six-foot vein of ore which shows good values by panning and is identical in appearance with the Strong and Independence ore of Wilson creek. The exact location of this strike is withheld, but samples shown at this office yesterday warrant the belief that the strike is of unusual importance, as the ore has the appearance of being "pay stuff." The vein is a well defined contact between porphyry and granite and is somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Rhyolite mountain. Every prospector and claim owner on that "crick" who has received an inkling of the find has been on the qui vive for information and it is safe to say that a small sized rush will be made for that neighborhood to-day.—Crusher.

Messrs. John W. Proudfit & Co. have the following to say in their market letter regarding Lemhi and Cripple Creek labor troubles: Lemhi, although quiet, is causing considerable inquiry and any attempt to buy reveals the fact that almost none of the stock is afloat on the market. The price remains nominally between 25 and 30 with few transactions. It is beginning to be whispered though without definite authority, that Mr. Bowie's survey reveals the possibility of building ditches for an adequate water supply at a much lower cost than has been popularly supposed. This, with the good results of the secondary clean-up, is instigating a still-hunt for the stock and little of it is coming out.

Anaconda and Isabella are somewhat weaker on account of threatened labor troubles at Cripple Creek. It is probable that the miners will not support their contention for eight hours' work and $3 per day to the extent of a serious strike. Mining at Cripple Creek is peculiarly easy on account of the general freedom from water in the workings and in other camps where this advantage does not obtain miners are now glad to take from $2 to $2.50 for a day's work of nine hours. Even now more than half the Cripple Creek mines are working nine hours and it is probable that a little wholesome firmness on the part of the mine owners will cause the Miners' Union to take a different view of the question. Labor is too plentiful to admit of trifling.

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Superintendent Locke of the Isabella Company.

RAN OUT OF THE CAMP.

Driven by a Body of Armed Union Miners,

DOWN THE CHEYENNE ROAD.

Deputy Sheriffs Disarmed by the Mob—A Guard Accompanies Mr. Locke Out of Camp and Forces from Him a Pledge of Secrecy—An Appeal to the County Commissioners—They are Ready to Enforce the Laws but are Powerless Without a Formal Complaint Various Statements Concerning the Causes of the Trouble.

The Miners' Union at Cripple Creek or rather members of the union, Saturday ran Superintendent Locke of the Isabella Mining company out of camp. This act is probably only the beginning of trouble in camp growing out of the disagreement of the mine owners and the union over the hours of labor. The facts in the case are as follows in so far as they could be learned. Superintendent Locke, it seems, has become particularly obnoxious to the miners at camp, as they seem to have the belief that he is largely responsible for the trouble. He has evidently been afraid of trouble for some days. Last Wednesday he telegraphed Sheriff Bowers to send him two deputies to protect life and property. The Sheriff was busy with court and Deputy Mu[illegible]n was also in this city as a court witness, and they had no opportunity to investigate. Mr. Bowers deputized Captain Saxton and James Duncan and sent them up there. Both are experienced and conservative men. When they got there they telegraphed for more deputies to be sent up to assist. That was the last heard of any trouble until yesterday afternoon when Superintendent E. K. Locke, of the Isabella company arrived in the city. He came in over the Cheyenne mountain road and evidently did not [illegible] on the order of his leaving, but came at once. He stated that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning he and the two deputies were met by a mob of two hundred miners and he was ordered to leave the camp. They were met at some distance from the mine. The miners took away the revolvers of the deputies. About one hundred of the men accompanied him out into the mountains and towards this city. They came about two miles and then a committee of two came on five miles further to see him nicely started on his journey. He was permitted to take his horse and by riding hard got here before night.

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

Saturday afternoon Mr. J. J. Hagerman president of the Isabella company, Mr. Locke Mr. [illegible] his attorney, and other officers of the company, called upon the Board of County Commissioners to ask what would be done to protect company property or to punish the perpetrators of such an outrage. Sheriff Bowers was also present and Deputy Mu[illegible]n of Cripple Creek. The situation was thoroughly canvassed. The Commissioners stated that if the ringleaders can be found who disarmed the deputies of the County Sheriff and who were guilty of these disorderly acts, that they would do all in their power to punish them. Mr. Locke admitted that he knew who some of these men are, but that he had given his promise not to prosecute them. He believed his life was in danger when he gave the promise, and he feared revenge. That stopped all proceedings in so far as the officers were concerned, as they could not proceed without a complaint. The commissioners said that they would act only under the advice of their attorney and would take all necessary steps to protect life and property in case of trouble.

LOCKE INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Locke was seen by a representative of The Gazette later in the evening but had very little to say. He evidently does not propose to return to the camp in a hurry. When it was suggested that the trouble would soon blow over he remarked that there were other camps besides Cripple Creek.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The Miners' Union some time since decided that eight hours should constitute a day's work and $3 per day should be the scale. There has been no fixed time apparently. At some of the mines, the Victor, the Anaconda, and in fact most of the larger mines they have been working nine hours. At others it has been but eight. Several days ago an agreement was signed by the owners of a majority of the large mines that the men would have to work nine hours for $3 pay. Yesterday was the last day for posting the notice at the mines, which probably precipitated the trouble. This new scale goes into effect on Feb. 1. It is generally hoped that the matter will be settled before that time to the satisfaction of all. It will hurt the camp and hurt the miners more than anyone else as many of the owners declare that they cannot pay the wages asked and will close down. The mines are all dry at Cripple Creek and can be closed for an indefinite time without injury.

ISABELLA'S PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that he did not thoroughly understand why Mr. Locke should be selected for this action. Some time since Mr. Locke had been interested in the nine-hour movement but had not had anything to do with this latest action. The Isabella company had not originated the agreement nor been the first to sign it. He had signed it for the company because he believed it to be just. The scale of ten hours' work and one hour off for dinner or nine hours work, with $3 pay is 33⅓ cents per hour. This is the best pay in the State and the work is the easiest in the State as it is all dry mining. He said that so far two or three dollars have gone into Cripple Creek for every dollar taken out. This must change pretty soon or there will be a flunk. To increase the wages by lowering the hours of working would close many of the mines, he believed.

The matter is of the greatest interest in this city. In case of a general strike the Sheriff would have his hands full. A force of 100 men might be sworn in, but they would be of little assistance against almost the entire population. It is much doubted at the court house whether the Governor would call out the militia, no matter how serious matters became.

The foreman of the Isabella is in charge of the mine in Mr. Locke's absence.

ORE AT LAST.

Sylvanite Found in the Big Anaconda Tunnel.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Colo., Jan. 19.—The great tunnel on the Anaconda has run into a body of sylvanite ore, the extent of which is not known positively, but it is safe to say that the strike is one of importance. The Big Four over on Battle Mountain has opened into a vein of the same class of ore.

A move is on foot to erect an opera house here that will be a credit to the city.

A daily paper will issue at Victor Monday.

The contract for a large hole in Victor has been let. There is no indication of trouble on hours or wages.

The Trail mine started up to day.

Many are anxiously waiting for the verdict on the Mogul-Prince Albert.

THE ANACONDA STRIKE.

Mr. Howbert Gives Some Interesting Information About the Big Tunnel.

Mr. Irving Howbert returned Saturday night from camp. He was at the Anaconda mine when the reported strike was made. He was kept busy yesterday answering telephone queries from Colorado Springs people who were anxious to learn the truth of the strike. That all may understand the situation he gave the following statement to The Gazette last night:

On Friday a vein was cut in the big tunnel of the mine. It is not the big vein, as has been reported, but an entirely new vein. The tunnel is in 700 feet and the vein crosses the tunnel. It has been opened up across the breast of the tunnel for four feet. The rock looks like sylvanite ore but is not sylvanite as was announced. It has not yet been tested, and no one knows whether it is rich or not.

The Anaconda is not trying to cut a large vein directly, as is often stated. The tunnel is being run in between two veins and when they get in far enough, they propose to drift both ways and open both veins. The lead cut on Friday is 275 feet from the surface. After the tunnel has been developed sufficiently they can go back and explore this new vein for all it is worth. The rich ore at Cripple Creek comes in chutes and a chute may be found on this vein, that will be valuable.

Mr. Howbert says the mine continues to look first rate. Six cars of ore have been shipped since the 27th of last month and three more are now ready for shipment.

FROM HAWAII.

Late News Received Friday by Steamer Monowai.

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Honolulu, Jan. 12, via San Francisco, Jan. 19.—There is no important change in public affairs. Strong remonstrances have been addressed to Minister Willis. It is privately learned that a new constitution is already to be promulgated at the proper time. Chinese laborers are to be imported until Japan is ready to continue supply on satisfactory terms.

It seems to be definitely ascertained that for several weeks past and prior to Thurston's visit the government have been working out a form of constitution for an independent Hawaiian Republic which is to be substantially agreed upon. In form is like those of the States of the Union with a President and Vice President and upper and lower house of the legislature. For voters for the lower house the chief qualification is ability to read and write the English language, which will exclude most of the Japanese. In this house the native and half white vote will greatly predominate. For the upper house will be required in voters a considerable educational and property qualification sufficient to secure predominance of intelligent white citizens, who will also control the choice of the executive. Certain special powers will be conferred upon the executive. Certain special powers will be conferred upon the executive and upper house acting in concert which will enable them when well agreed to prevent obstruction of necessary legislation which it has ever done, while royal and executive power will practically be transferred to control of more intelligent and capable white population.

The government will not proclaim this constitution until after learning from Minister Thurston that there is no present prospect of any form of political union with the United States. There is no doubt whatever but that such a constitution will be heartily approved by the rank and file of the supporters of the Provisional government, who will gladly forego if necessary, some voting privileges in order to secure results of the revolution for which they have for a year faced so much danger together. To make the right of suffrage unlimited would be simply to throw away all they have worked for. No constitution in Hawaii has ever been submitted to a vote of the people, but simply proclaimed by the executive authority, which precedent is likely to be followed in the next similar case.

In an interview with Kaiulani's guardian, T. H. Davies, he said it was difficult to forecast the future of Hawaii. The Provisional government cannot possibly go on. It is simply the rule of the mob, answerable only for popular clamor. His desire was for a peaceable compromise between the Queen and President Dole, in which suitable arbitrators should have adjusted a new constitution, reducing royal power like that of Victoria.

Mr. James T. Dudley, secretary of the Keeley Institute of this city, returned yesterday from a trip to Leavenworth, Kas.

GOV. GILPIN DEAD.

A Distinguished Colorado Pioneer Crosses the Range.

FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR.

Eighty Years of Honorable Life—His Services in Building Up the Great West—Old Age the Cause of Death.

Denver, Jan. 20.—Ex-Governor William Gilpin, the first Territorial Governor of Colorado and one of the most striking figures in the history of the great West, was found dead this morning in his bed at his residence. Mr. Gilpin was 80 years of age on the 4th of October last, having reached this ripe old age after a life of great events, during which he has seen the West grow from a country populated by roving bands of Indians to the high state of civilization it now enjoys. The direct cause of Mr. Gilpin's death was his advanced age, hastened, it is believed, by a recent accident.

Governor Gilpin was born Oct. 4, 1813, on the old battlefield of Brandywine, upon which his father had taken a tract for a homestead. At the age of 10 years he was sent to England, where he remained under tuition for three years. Returning to the United States he entered the junior class at the University of Pennsylvania and having graduated, was appointed a cadet at West Point, graduating from that institution in 1836. Having been commissioned a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons he reported to General Harney at St. Louis, with whom he marched to Florida to engage in the Seminole war.

In 1843 he came west with Fremont, passing on to the mouth of the Columbia river. The few white settlers on the Willamette, composed of Americans, French Canadians and employes of the British Fur company, missionaries, etc., resolved to form a territory. Gilpin drew up their memorial to Congress, and was commissioned by them to lay it before that body. The city of Portland, Ore., is claimed to have been founded by the ex Governor. He then engaged in the war with the Indians in New Mexico and in the Mexican war.

In February, 1861, the bill creating the Territory of Colorado was passed by Congress, being signed by President Buchanan on the 28th, and William Gilpin was appointed Governor, serving only one year. Since then he devoted himself to his private interests and to literary labors. As a pioneer of the west, an explorer and a firm advocate of the wealth of this Rocky mountain region he was beyond question worthy of a high rank among the founders of Colorado.

ADMITTED THEIR FAULT.

A Special Policeman Detailed to Keep Order in a Gambling House.

Denver, Jan. 19.—According to Governor Waite's citation Fire and Police Commissioners Orr and Martin appeared at the office of His Excellency this morning to answer to the charge of malfeasance in office, the charge being that they appointed a special policeman for a gambling house, contrary to law. Through their attorneys the answer made was to the effect that the special officer referred to was not appointed on the day mentioned, but admitted that at the time an officer was detailed to do duty at the gambling house specified, to do duty not in the protection of the gamblers, but to prevent riots and to keep out minors and drunken persons.

"You admit," said Governor Waite, "that the officer was sent to the gambling house to prevent crime, and yet in admitting that gambling was done there shows that the officer did not prevent crime."

After arguments had been submitted the Governor took the matter under advisement.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Criminal Proceedings—Expert Testimony in the Big Mining Case.

In the criminal division Friday the business was as follows: The case of the People vs. Bert Thayer, charged with grand larceny, begun on Thursday, was completed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the value of the goods stolen at $20.

The case of the People vs. Jacob King, grand larceny, set for trial on the 30th.

A rape case from Cripple Creek entitled the People vs. Albert Andrews was taken up for trial but had not proceeded very far when the prosecuting attorney asked the judge to instruct for a verdict of acquittal. This is not the case against the ex-marshal of Cripple Creek.

The case of the People vs. J. Jones, charged with larceny, was taken up late in the evening but not completed.

In Judge Campbell's division the Prince Albert case still goes on. It is in a very interesting stage just now as the Prince Albert people are introducing their expert testimony. The engineer who made the map now being used testified to its correctness. A witness who made assays for both sides also testified. Late in the evening Mr. Moore, the well known mining engineer of Leadville, who has given expert testimony in most of the big suits in this State, took the stand. He has prepared a model of the face of Beacon hill and the various workings thereon. This was exhibited to the jury and fully explained. Mr. Moore's testimony will continue this morning.

SUES HIS ATTORNEYS.

A Suit over Antlers-Park Regent Mining Stock.

A suit was filed in the District Court Friday that is of considerable interest to a number of people in this city. It is entitled Wm. J. Wolfe vs. Wm. H. Spurgeon, Henry C. Cassidy and E. P. Watson. Spurgeon and Cassidy are a firm of lawyers at Creede, and Wolfe is the man who located the claims of the Antlers-Park Regent company. The complaint sets up the fact that in March last the plaintiff was in the possession of 90,000 shares of the Antlers-Park Regent company; that he left the same with Spurgeon & Cassidy, his attorney, to sell for him at the best price possible over 3 cents. They had been his attorneys for a long time previous and knew all of his private business; that during June and July the firm was repeatedly offered 3½ to 5 cents for the stock, but did not sell. Plaintiff was absent from Creede from March until August. In that month he returned and was told by his attorneys that the stock was not worth anything, but that they would raise $200 for him for 75,000 shares of it. Relying upon his attorneys he let them have the stock at that price. The complaint alleges that the attorneys knew that the stock was selling in large blocks at 10 cents per share at the time and that they entered into a conspiracy whereby they procured the $200 to pay him from E. P. Watson who, for the money, received 25,000 shares of the stock. That he has never received from the firm the balance of 15,000 shares of stock due him after deducting the 75,000 shares that he sold. He asks the court to restrain the defendants from transferring the 75,000 shares, that the same be delivered to him and that they be compelled to pay him $2,000 damages.

The attorneys for the plaintiff are Judge A. W. Rucker, L. C. Rockwell and Chas. T. Brainard.

COLLEGE ORATORS.

A Contest of Colorado College Orators Friday Night.

The third annual contest of the Colorado College Oratorical association was held Friday night at the High school auditorium. Any college event calls out a large audience and last night was no exception, as the large room was well filled; in fact but a few seats remained unoccupied. The only attempt at decoration of the room was a large shield in the rear of the stage, made of bunting of the college colors, black and gold, and a festoon of the same across the front of the stage.

Miss Edith M. Dabb, vice president of the association, presided very gracefully. President Slocum offered the opening invocation. At the opening number a sextet of the young ladies of the college gave two pleasing vocal numbers.

The presiding officer announced the object of the association and stated that the two receiving the best markings would be selected to represent the school at the State Oratorical Association contest to be held at Boulder on Feb. 16.

The first of the young orators to mount the platform was Mr. A. C. Sloan, Jr., of the class of '97. His subject was "White Slaves." The speaker compared the slavery which many people have in their vices, to fashion, in political life, etc., as degrading and complete as is the slavery of the African bound in his chains. He would have an idea freedom in mind and body.

Miss Jessie Dudley, class of '96, was the second speaker. The oration was entitled, "Mysteries That Should be Mysteries." In the development of her theme she showed that there are things in every life that should remain unfathomed. We should not seek to know those things that we should not know.

Mr. [illegible] Benson was the next speaker and he had prepared his oration on the topic, "Democracy, Ancient and Modern." He compared the republics of ancient times with that of the United States, showing the advancement of the present over the past. The ancient democracy was a reflection of the private lives of the people. The modern democracy seeks to make men govern themselves.

The College banjo club at this point gave two pleasing numbers, showing that they are a promising organization.

Miss Nettie M. Carey, of the class of '95, followed in an oration entitled, "The Response of Colorado Women to the Gift of the Ballot." Miss Carey believes that the women of the State should become interested in political questions. They should use their votes for the highest good. They must respond by being ready to do their duty and there is much for them to do in working for charity, temperance and education.

Mr. W. L. Tibbs of the class of '94 was the fifth speaker. His oration was entitled "Two Revolutions." The subject matter of the oration was very good, the delivery was marked with earnestness and his manner was easy. The revolutions referred to were the French revolution of '93 and the English revolution which began with the tragedy of Charles I. The speaker traced the result in the intellectual and moral development of the people of those countries.

Mrs. E. F. Welles varied the monotony of the programme by rendering two exquisite vocal numbers, one of them being given as an encore.

Miss Harmony Woodworth of the class of '96 in her oration chose the topic, "Lucy Stone, Reformer." It was an eulogy of the life of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, the great advocate of equal suffrage. It included a short sketch of her career.

The last speaker was Miss Winona Bailey, class of '93. The subject of this oration was "Mental Loafing." The oration was well delivered and showed much thought in preparation. In it the speaker compared the mental loafers to physical and believes they are just as unfortunate although they are not always so apparent. She would have the youth learn to think.

The College Quartet, male voices, gave two good numbers for the close of the regular programme. During the wait for the judge's decision Mr. Egmont Johnson gave a tenor solo that was well received as it was well done.

The announcement was then made that the decision of the judges gave to Mr. W. L. Tibbs the first place and to Miss Bailey second place. The audience then dispersed. The decision of the judges seemed to give satisfaction to the audience.

THE NEW COUNTY FAVORED.

Cripple Creek's Chamber of Commerce Endorses the Proposition.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 17.—The Chamber of Commerce to-night passed a resolution endorsing heartily the proposed new county. Nearly every business man present favored the resolution and expressed himself heartily in favor of division.

A suit was filed in the District Court Saturday entitled Frank C. Holland and John Crooks vs. Henry Hawks. The plaintiff seeks to restrain defendant from selling stock of the Amazon company, amounting to half of the capital stock, and asks for $60,000 damages.

[illegible]

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

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CHAPTER X.

EAVESDROPPING.

For several days Yates kept himself away from the camp of the boomers. Arizony was very miserable. She evinced little interest in outward affairs and seemed to brood more than ever. She clung, however, to her stepfather, who was making preparations to take her away.

"You are right," she said to him. "We must go back together. But I think I must see Burr once more. I want him to promise me to try and be a good man after I am gone. It isn't right for us to marry, but I feel like I was sorter responsible for him. If he should throw hisself away, 'twould seem to me it was all my fault."

The parson cheered and advised as best he could. Arizony made another trip to the post to take back the work she had finished. Miss Oberly received her kindly and again urged her to stay with her.

"I'm sure you're mighty good," returned the girl, "but I am goin back to Virginny. Seems like I'd rather go there nor anywhere else—now."

"Poor child!" said the admiral's daughter compassionately. "I fear you are unhappy. Won't you confide your troubles to me?"

Arizony breathed quickly for a moment, then said wearily, almost apathetically:

"There's hardly anything to tell—that I could tell."

"Philip," said Miss Oberly, meeting that young man on the parade after Arizony had gone, "what do you think can be the matter with that poor girl?"

"Oh, I suppose that hulking lover of hers wants to marry her—or beat her. You were not so sympathetic in Washington, Stella."

"People have to be dreadfully noncommittal in town. Perhaps we learn to know each other better out here."

"See more heart and less cuticle, I suppose. Well, the air of the plains is a sort of visual magnifyer, they say. But I always did think you an angel, Stella."

She leaned lightly against him, and Philip's pulse tingled rapturously. After that he kissed her on the lips. She pushed and withdrew herself a little, then murmured as if to herself:

"Poor Arizony."

Then they walked away arm in arm and soon forgot these humbler troubles in brighter anticipations of their own.

Late that afternoon Yates returned to the boomers' camp. Arizony, relenting in love, though not in purpose, made a few timid advances, which were received rather gruffly.

"Have you thought things over?" he asked her ungraciously.

"I don't know, as I understand"——

"None of that now. I 'round you up here once for all."

But as he scowled her deprecating looks appeared to strike him with a sense of pity.

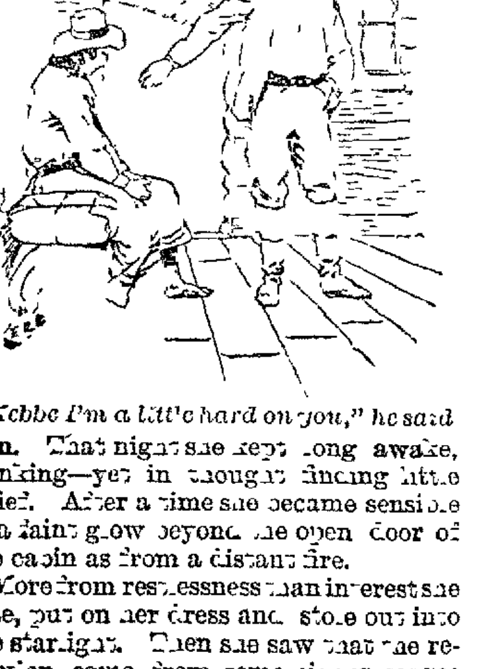
"Mebbe I'm a little hard on you," he said.

Arizony weakly burst into tears. He took her in his arms, but when he felt the mute shuddering with which she yielded his suspicion rose.

"Look here!" he exclaimed, "I'm tired of all this shilly shally. Will you marry me or will you let a hammer headed preacher ruin your place as well as mine?"

"I'll never see peace any more, Burr, never," she wailed.

He left, uttering an impatient ejacula-



"Mebbe I'm a little hard on you," he said.

tion. That night she kept long awake, thinking—yet in thought finding little relief. After a time she became sensible of a faint glow beyond the open door of the cabin as from a distant fire.

More from restlessness than interest she rose, put on her dress and stole out into the starlight. Then she saw that the reflection came from some hidden source down by the creek. She began to feel curious as a kind of respite from the silent miseries of the night. So she went back, put on her shoes, threw a shawl over her head and walked out beyond the wagons, tents and cabins toward the fringe of timber that covered the creek bottom.

The heavens were clear. Out on the prairie a coyote was yelping. Nearer by, where the cottonwoods rustled, sundry minor voices of the night kept up a droning interlude. The overmastering gloom and glory of the night oppressed her as with an impalpable, illimitable weight. Vines and bushes clung to her skirts and hindered her limbs as she plodded on.

Proceeding in this way for some distance, she rounded a great upturned "clay root" and came suddenly in full view of the object of her search. She threw herself upon the earth and peered forth cautiously.

Seated round an open fire were Burr Yates, Chickasaw John and a dozen or so of the more restless boomers. They were apparently consulting together secretly. Burr was speaking, and his strident tones and bull-like energy of gesture made her shudder.

"Just afore day is the time," he said. "When them seven stars dip into the prairie yonder, we'll set out. We've been bullyragged by these soldiers long enough. Now is our chance to get even. There's only seven men left at the fort outside of the women and that d——d lieutenant."

"Where's the rest gone?" asked a man.

"Some's here, and some's yonder, keepin fellows like we outen our land and treatin us like we was born thieves. One of them seven is with us. He told me the cash for three months' pay for the whole detachment is in the colonel's safe. The paymaster fetched it yesterday. Thousands of dollars and only seven men a-guardin it all. Come, now, boys, let's hustle. Time we paint and fix and git there it'll be nearly day. If we manage right, the hull job'll be laid to these here Cheyennes as has just broke loose from the reservation."

"He's right, men," said Chickasaw John. "We've been drug around like dogs till we're poor as dogs. When I think of my wife and dead children, I 'lows that if I can't get even with them as got me in this fix in one way perhaps I can in another."

More inflammatory talk followed. For some time Arizony listened with a growing horror of this contemplated violence and crime. Though she might never be happy again herself, perhaps she might save the lives and secure the happiness of others. Meanwhile Burr and another man were distributing various articles of Indian dress and adornment together with paint and bear grease.

She waited to see and hear no more, but hurried back to the cabin, put on her bonnet and stole noiselessly through the camp and struck the trail leading to the post. Two hours of hard travel were before her through tangled bottoms, over treeless ridges where the long buffalo grass impeded and across creeks pitted by quicksands. All this, too, amid the gloom, the stealth and the terrors of the night.

A grewsome task, even for a man, and fraught with perilous after consequences from those whose nefarious plans she was striving to disappoint. Yet the very extremity of her despair engendered a certain recklessness.

If she could only reach there in time! That was her present anxiety. As to the future—she had already lost her lover. If endurance became unendurable, could she not at least die?

To be Continued Next Week.

SPORTING NOTES

A Boston man has invented a steam bicycle.

Jacob Schaefer, the billiardist, will appear for [illegible] weeks in a farce comedy this [illegible] week.

The Pastime Athletic club, St. Louis, the athletic club of the [illegible] Philadelphia, and the Chicago Athletic association, Chicago, [illegible] trouble concerning financial matters.

The Westminster Kennel club's annual bench show will be held in New York Feb. 20-23.

A French count has just built a [illegible] gymnasium.

Louis Stern, a New York [illegible] dry goods merchant, is building a stable that will cost $150,000.

Joe Donoghue and Adolph Norseng have agreed to skate a series of races at one, three and five miles for a silver trophy donated by Receiver Freedman, the events to take place on three consecutive nights on electric lighted [illegible] at Manhattan field, New York.

Mascot has during his career [illegible] heats better than [illegible] never [illegible] against the watch but once, and then he went under the wire at 2:09¼.

Axtell [illegible] $170,000 in stud fees up to Jan. 1, 1894. He cost his owner $105,000.

Thirteen horses won $21,7[illegible]5 on the grand circuit last season, and not one of them won first money.

The late Prince Dolgorouki paid $60,700 for eight American trotters.

She Bought a Doorbell.

Agent—Beg pardon, ma'am, but I have been requested by a number of persons to call here and show you to [illegible] electric [illegible] They say it's very hard on hands to have to knock [illegible], and everybody says the only reason why you haven't a bell is because you never thought of it.

Housekeeper—That's very true. I really had forgotten that there was no bell. Put one in.

Agent (half an hour later)—It's all done, ma'am. Here's the bill. Thank you. [illegible] receipt it.

Housekeeper—Would you object to telling me who the persons were who complained that I had no bell?

Agent—They were peddlers, ma'am. Good day, ma'am.—New York Weekly.

As Seen Through Window Glass.

Speaking of the terrible condition of labor, Mr. John P. Eberhart, president of the Window Glass Workers' assembly, No. 300, K. of L., writes that the bad conditions seem to grow worse and adds that "I doubt not they will continue to do so unless we succeed in keeping Wilson's nefarious and cowardly makeshift from the statute books. May God help the poor this winter, for if the tinkers keep on nothing of human ability can avert unheard of suffering, and no man can see what dreadful consequences may ensue. We are in the toils of the enemies of the people, and it seems that men in such positions as mine will have all they can do to try to manage the work of keeping the souls and bodies of the unemployed together until they may have an opportunity at the polls to do right what they did wrong a little over a year ago."

A Good Guess.

Another one of Detroit's nimrods home from a hunting expedition is denying the story, but it is true.

He had been out all morning with a boy who had seen him shoot several times before, and the birds had kept at such a distance that he couldn't get a shot.

"Well," he exclaimed in disgust after awhile, "I never saw birds so shy."

"I guess they don't know it's you, sir," remarked the boy, and went plunging right ahead through the field.—Detroit Free Press.

THE DREAM OF THE ROSE.

"Tales of Ten Travelers" Series.—1st Week.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

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I.

THE CROAKING OF THE RAVENS.

In the heart of that loveliest and grandest region of England, the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmoreland, fair as a dream of beauty and repose, lie the vale, the lake and the hamlet of Grasmere.

Towards the north trails the ever ascending highway to Dunmail Raise, where more than a thousand years ago the first Edward crushed the kingdom of Northumbria and buried the slaughtered monarch, Dunmail, beneath the cairn or Raise of pebbles which stands as he left it to this day; while the Striding Edge of Lord Leveson rises dark and fierce beyond.

To the west, wind the lofty, serrated edges of Steel Fell and Helm Crag like half-ruined mighty castle walls, with the black, cone-like Langdale Pikes behind; and shutting in this vale of peace in the east are the heights of Seat Sandal, Fairfield and Nab Scar. The lake of Grasmere, blue and deep and still, and specked by one emerald isle, rests ripplelss and shadowless between.

Where its dreamful waters curve to the south towards shimmering Rydal Water and Royal Windermere, on the hamlet side of the lake a round, high half-mountain—which the peasants call "the knott," provincial dialect for the "peaked hill"—juts out boldly from Nab Scar. It is forest crowned and dark with centuries-old trees. The coach road now winds around and below it beside the lake. The ancient highway to rose-embowered Ambleside, which once with Cimbrian stubbornness pushed straight across the height, is still worn bare, brown and smooth by valley folk in haste, by cupid-teased swains and blushing lasses, by wandering artists and poets seeking the haunts of Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge and by all those tourists from far-off lands who ever loved enough to love to dream again beside a hallowed shrine of love.

Just there at the top of the hill, where silence is soundless, where the trees interlace above the old highway like the massive arches of some splendid cathedral nave, the sunshine floods in as through an oriel window, through which again, across meadow, mere, valley and mountain sides, in uttermost longings with the tenderest visions of human eyes, the very peaks of heaven through centuries have been seen. For there, famous in legend, romance and song, stands England's tenderest of all love shrines, the ancient Cimbrian Wishing Gate.

At noon-tide of an August day next before the day of its patron saint, Grasmere hamlet lay snug and sunny at the head of the mere beside its most venerable of English parish churches, gray old St. Oswald's. This good saint's festival day falls on the fifth of August. Almost from the dawn of Christianity in Britain it has been celebrated at Grasmere on the Saturday nearest St. Oswald's Day, by that elsewhere nearly obsolete ceremony, treasured by Cimbrian folk with something akin to fierce affection from even pagan times, of rush-bearing, or strewing their sacred temples with rushes and with flowers.

This noonday the ancient village seemed smiling half waking from centuries of repose. The tiny church windows stood open. There were wreaths upon the graves of Wordsworth and Hartley Coleridge. A white-haired sexton, a beautiful young woman and a stalwart young man were leaning over the churchyard wall, as if listening to the melodies of the Rothay stream below. A few mountain carts stood at the doors of white cottages laden with green rushes, "sieves" the peasants call them, gathered from the breezy upland fells. A "vagrom" crew with carts and vans had halted at the village edge and were shummering their carts, tethering their cattle, turning loose their frowsy children, and disposing the ragged ends of a Punch and Judy booth and a patched and spintered merry-go-round. Sweet staves of hymns to St. Oswald, of rush-bearing hymns and of the choral even-songs were wafted from unseen places. The little inns were being lazily put to rights. From some far and smothered retreat floated unstrainable notes of the village band, tuning anew the martial strains of Jemmy Dawson's Rushbearing March, which in olden days leaped from the strings of Jemmy Dawson's fiddle; and full in the drowsy sunlight, on the old inn porch, where Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, De Quincy and Scott once sat in loving converse, the white-haired ravens of the ancient hamlet sat and sage-y cawed and croaked.

These were Christopher, or Cursty, Harris, Jemmy Railton, Willy Benn and Tommy Bamthet, all serving men to the Westmore and country gentry in their time, and now patriarchs. Grasmere cotters who met at each other's ingle-neuks, at the public house, or wherever the sun of village hospitality or of heaven shone warmest, there to paint upon the fadeless present times or to purr and croon over the brave and braw old days that were.

Cursty Harris had just joined his companions. He sat down peculiarly at the end of the stone bench. His shaggy brows were drawn tightly; and his lips were grotesquely pursed; the corners of the under lip being strained by some unusual inner emotion almost to the bottom of his chin. His old friends knew this was a portentious omen, and they kept silence for a time, interchanging sly nudges of mute and expectant prophecy. Soon Willy Benn said softly:

"Th' auld coun is coonin' up a bit?"

"Oh, aye; th' mornin's rushbearin;" ventured Johnny Railton.

"An' St. Oaswald's Neet," piped Tommy Bamthet, with a wink at them all, "is bogie neet on th' hob by the Wush'n Gear. Whaeh Maister Cursty Harris help t' lay th' ghaist wi' th' morrer neet?"

"Nabuddy!" retorted Cursty so savagely that his three cronies gave three sudden starts and uttered three "Lans-a-marcies," together.

"Nabuddy!" he repeated with great vehemence. "Na mair o' th' Wush'n Gear bogie for Cursty Harris. What's 'yant deeath I kna nit; but I'll clap ees na mair on ghaists i' this life, if I can help it."

Everyone in the lovely valley knew of the bogie, ghost or spirit, of the Wishing Gate. It had appeared every rush-bearing night for a quarter of a century. The apparition was that of a white-haired, white-bearded old man, fantastically garlanded with rushes and flowers. It appeared beside the Wishing Gate precisely at midnight, and stood for a little time as if waiting for some one that never came. Then it went away. Someone had heard it moan as it disappeared.

"She will surely come next Oswald's night!"

This plaint of the bogle had passed into a sort of saying among the valley folk regarding anything expected or desired at the rush-bearing season of the year. Many were in terror of the wraith, and not a few of the older peasant folk complained of the vicar of St. Oswald's for not "laying the ghaist," as any good priest might do if he would; as had been done in Westmoreland times without number before him. There were strange whispers, too, that this bogle bore some mysterious relation to the almost deadly hatred that had shadowed the lives of two of the oldest families of Westmoreland—the Seacrofts of Rosedale Manor, which stood among noble sycamores on the Grasmere side of Fairfield mountain, just above the hamlet, and the Oldgartons of Deepdale Hall, on the eastern side of Fairfield, one of the remaining stately mansions of the olden kings of Patterdale and Ullswater.

It was also believed by a few that old Geordie Nicholson, for nearly half a century the most trusted servant of the Seacrofts, had been instrumental, many years before, in preventing a tryst, which if kept might have changed the fortunes of both families, between the fair Margaret Carew, who afterwards became the lady of Rosedale Manor, and her lover, an Oldgarton. As time, but as surely, too, it had grown into popular belief that old Geordie was somehow responsible for the Bogle of the Wishing Gate. Piqued by the jibes of the peasantry, with his former fellow servant, Cursty Harris, as trusted companion, he had undertaken to "lay" this troublesome wraith, and come out of the valorous effort with little more than his life. What had occurred had never been divulged; but the Bogle of the Wishing Gate had taken on added terrors; and Cursty Harris had never got so near the grewsome subject, even with his boon companions, as at this moment he seemed to be.

"I ye' promish t' keep it girt t' yerse's, lads," continued Cursty, edging close to his friends with a sheepish but worried look in his face, "I tell ye what happ'ds ast rushbearin' neet."

They promised bravely, and the four old heads were together in an instant.

"Weel, Geordie Nicholson com'd t' mea, an' says, 'Cursty, I can't stan' it na longer.' I says t' Geordie, 'Doan't, Geordie, if ee can't.' 'I wi' na, fore t' Lord! if ye' gae wi' mea,' says Geordie. 'Gae whier, mon?' says I, worrited wi' th' fearce way he looked. 'Ta th' bogle t' lay th' ghaist o' th' Wush'n Gear!' says Geordie, greave as a passon. 'Ye'll be cald if ye do,' says I. 'I be cald if I doan't,' says he, beatin' his head and his breastie, like he'd a sair consence.

"Seein' sumbuddy must gae wi' Geordie, I gev in, but telt him to his head, I'd hev na han' wi' th' ghaist. 'Leave th' ghaist t' mea!' says Geordie, shakin' his stoot stick, an' axin wud I hev a pint o' yel afore goin. 'Tis cowy wark we're at Geordie,' says I, 'an' I'd leyther hev a swoap o' rum nor a pint o' yel.' Geordie bro't it fra th' Dove, an' we set out.

"Twor a half hour t'midneet; for Geordie war bound to mak th' Wush'n Gear afoare th' bogle. We clomb th' hott wi'oot jowrin or freet, though th' neet war a bit scaumy, an' war suin dodderin' an shiverin' by th' haanted gear. 'Howp ower th' gear,' says Geordie, 'an nide ahint th' wall.'

"He help'd me ower an' gev mea some cobble stanes t' heeze at th' ghaist, if it sud be gettin' the best o' Geordie. I had nit mair than gat in peace so I cud keek ower th' wall at t' scraille, when Geordie straightened oop braw, his stoot stick in both hands—lads, I wor proud o' Geordie Nicholson!—and wausper'd ower t' wall.

"'Cush!—its coomin!'

"When I looked ance mair, ther stood th' ghaist fairly a'oare Geordie—a sore-tit ower wi' rushes an' roses, an' wi' long white haar an' whiskers tawnit an' tangled amang 'em. 'Lans a marcy! I'd a gey fushy paun fer my ain bed!' Th' ghaist said ne'er a word, an' Geordie said less. Then th' ghaist put oot his hand, cuddlin' like. Geordie waited till th' ghaist wor clais, an' then bumm'd ee wi' his stick. 'Lord! what a skirlin' an' scra'lin an' roarin!

"Quick as feotnin th' ghaist grabbed Geordie an' haistered ee aboot like a hawkin in a hemmwind, Geordie beelin, 'Cursty! Cursty!—Lord! Cursty! hold mea!' Like a young bull, th' ghaist teeth turn'd th' ghaist on mea. Bit th' ghaist seemed like ee'd nawt else in mind bit shaisterin' Geordie.

"I cud nit run; I cud nit heeze th' cobbles: an' fur verra freet I swund'd deead awa. 'Lans! lads, may ye niver kna sech a neet! I kna nit what cam o' th' ghaist; bit when I cam aboot, 'twar gloam o' th' morn. I foun' poor Geordie speechless i' th' stanes an' mud, an' dragged ee heeam t' Rosedale. It seemed ee'd nivver coom aroun'; bit when ee did, ee yammert oot i' awfu freet,

"'Lord! Lord! Ee's John Auldgarton's ghaist!'

Cursty's companions were stunned by the disclosure and sat gasping and gaping as if recovering from hurt or fright.

"Bit that's nit th' warst!" continued Cursty, with genuine trepidation. "Miss Margery, ower theer," motioning with his thumb over his crouched shoulder towards the churchyard, where lovely Margaret Seacroft and her affianced husband still lingered with the old sexton, brightening up the sacred place for the morrow, "Miss Margery ower theer, as ivery soul in Grasmere knows, is dangert o' her life."

"Wa dang it!" exclaimed Tommy Bamthet furiously, "saay what ye wull, mon, bit doan't saay thot!"

"Saay it I wull, maister Bamthet. Ee drew as th' greave. Hout. Deed't auld Geordie coom agean ast neet? Deed'nt ee grean an' tax on like mad aboot a' th' high foalks fashen an' worrien? Deed'nt ee tell mea a' th' tale o' young John Auldgarton stannin' oop t' ees fayther's head agin th' fashen an' cursen, year in year oot, fur loave o' Margery? Deed'nt young John an' t' lass, gang t' Amearay till ees'd gotten t' be a gracly georgees or sum'et, wi' gold mines an' brass aneth t' bowlen a' Grasmere an' Patterdale drawn in? Deed'nt Miss Margery haud oot agin his courtin, when ee coom'd heame, an' gie in fair, w'en John telt her ee hed gotten ees ain fortun wi' his ain head an' han's? Bit, deed'nt th' sonsy lass mak oaath t' ne'er wed an Auldgarton till th' Wush'n Gear bogle war laid, an' the Auldgartons an' Seacrofts wor freeans? Hout, lads! Bit thoot's nit th' warst!"

Cursty was in as great a state of excitement over the grewsome and hopeless circumstances of the situation as his hearers. He continued in a tone of almost desperate compassion.

"Lads, I can nit abear it; bit Miss Margery ower theer ha' swesar'd sae I gang aane t' th' Wush'n Gear to-morrer neet. Nabuddy can stoap her. Ye kna sae, gae, if t' bott fe'll ower on her t' mak her greave.

"Worser nor a', theer'll be deeaath i' Grasmere. I dreeamt o' flowers an' rushes three neet runnin. I seed 'em tangled roun' the ghaist o' th' Gear, roun' Miss Margery, roun' Rosedale hall. I kna its deeath fur t' pair lass yon; I kna it!"

Gentle-hearted Cursty buried his head in his hands, completely overcome with his miserable forebodings. The mists must also have been deep on his old cronies' eyes. As if with a like impulse of pitying interest, they arose and shading their faces, looked long and sadly into St. Oswald's churchyard where Margaret Seacroft and young John Oldgarth stood in the dappled sunshine beside the grave of Wordsworth. Just at that moment Margaret was placing another wreath upon the gray old head-stone. When they saw her first touch the flowers to her lips in a sweet and loving way, the three old ravens sat down again upon the bench with a despairing groan. Then, one after another, they croaked:

"Lord ha' marcy on sae!"

"Lans!—sum'et mun be din!"

"Cursty, Cursty! Yer dreeam's th' warst o' a'!"

II.

LAYING THE GHAIST.

Adjoining the ancient panelled hall of Rosedale manor house were two large apartments with huge bay windows. They were each half chamber, half sitting-room, and looked out past masses of flowers, melodious fountains, shaded paths and driveways, over all the sweet Grasmere vale, with its sleeping hamlet, lake and the blue, circling mountains beyond.

The master of Rosedale, Matthew Seacroft, an invalid since the death of his wife Margaret, remained almost constantly in one of these rooms, looking across his many acres with patient pain and longing; pain at the fear of ever leaving the living image of the dead behind him; longing through that living image to call again his own the deathless image beyond the grave.

The other bayed room, which had been his wife's, was now his daughter Margery's, as she was called in loving familiarity at Rosedale and in the valley homes below. The toast of the country gentry for years, "to the bravest woman in Westmoreland, and the tenderest," had been to this fine, fair gentlewoman, with auburn hair and hazel eyes. Such the power of a pure, calm soul shining through steadfast, kindly eyes upon human kind, that Grasmere peasant folk had the common saying, "When Miss Margery claps een on yan, ye' na langer hide yer thowts."

But a few hours had passed since the ravens were croaking beside the Grasmere inn. Margery was in her own room at Rosedale, her fingers listlessly but fondly wandering over the keys of her piano; her eyes fixed upon her mother's portrait opposite the huge carved oaken bed; and her whole attitude that of one gently but anxiously awaiting the outcome of some fondly cherished project.

And well she might; for that very morning she won from her father the only reluctant gift of his life—a letter to her lover's father, Ralph Oldgarth, asking in no measured words that the past might be forgotten; that their children might be spared the shadow of hate between them; and that the Oldgarths and Seacrofts might henceforth be known in dear old Westmoreland only as friends.

Old Geordie, when ordered to deliver this letter at Deepdale Hall, had for the first time come close to rebellion. He bothered about long before going, and muttered ominously to himself when finally setting out. In fair weather, like this, his errand to Deepdale Hall, which lay just over the brow of Fairfield, should require but an hour; and Margery was now awaiting the old man's return. She mused thoughtfully over her piano; passed now and then into her father's room for a moment; but always came back to the window, looking wistfully over the hedges along the mountain path over which Geordie must come.

She came again to the piano and softly played the airs of the morrow's sacred hymns and songs. Soon her sweet, true voice rose strong and clear with the melody and words of that grand old hymn to St. Oswald, which had been borne aloft through the black-timbered vaults of the ancient Grasmere Church by a thousand voices, led by her own, for many a past Rushbearing Day:

"They won us peace, Thy Saints, O Lord,
Even though, like Royal David, they,
Smiting and smitten with the sword,
Toiled through their mortal day.

"Thou makst the wrath of man thy praise—"

At this moment old Geordie burst into the room, faint from exertion and overcome by terror and rage. Margery, without an exclamation, but almost as quick as thought, with a warning gesture of silence to Geordie, had softly closed her father's door, got the old servant into her own easy chair and herself close and quietly beside him.

"Time enough, Geordie; time enough;" she said in her grave, gentle way as she picked the brambles one by one from his torn clothing to divert him. "We let none of these grow on our side of Fairfield, do we Geordie?"

"Na, na, Miss Margery; bit th' curs'd Auldgarth peace—"

"There, there, Geordie. I know all that has happened. You just went to Ralph Oldgarth with the letter, and—and—it did not quite please him; and—"

"An', fore t' Lord! I'd a murtherr ee on'y fur loave o' yerse' an' auld maister theer!" broke in Geordie viciously and passionately.

"Murder is a dreadful, dreadful word, Geordie. And then, you felt so badly about disappointing us, that you hurried away, Geordie."

"Hurried awa'—hurried awa! Lord, Miss Margery, th' auld curse hoos'ns th' hounds on mea, afore I'd meet the gear I clear'd th' gear at a bound, fur my lead; an' as I coorned t' heeze a bow'der at t' pack—Lans! wha met my een oot theer i' th' auld hall wundow, aboon th' board, bit th' Bogle o' th' Wush'n Gear, gowerin an' cutchin like ee'd cowp th' oun's an' gear an' a', an' ha' my verra heart. Oh, Miss Margery!" whined the old man piteously, "yer a deed ooman, I ye gae t' Gear t'morrer neet. Ye'll be snaaered t' bits wi' auld John Auldgarth's gaze!"

Margery raised Geordie to his feet, and, with a parting injunction to secrecy, dismissed him as graciously as though her own heart were free from pang or storm. When the door had closed behind him, she pressed her face against the window panes towards the peaceful vale below, and again upon the panes towards the wild mountain path above. She listened a moment at her father's door. From this she turned her white, hurt face, now filled with unutterable childish longing, to the mute mother-face against the wall. Then she threw herself on her couch, giving way to sobs and tears; while the deepening shadows of the evening gathered close and chill over hamlet, vale and hall.

The next day, the famous Rushbearing Day in Grasmere, had come and almost gone. The peasant folk for miles around had trooped into the old hamlet, as had their forefathers for hundreds of years before them. All the ancient merry-making and rustic games of football, cricket, wrestling and "putting the stane" had been enjoyed, as of yore, by the strong Cimbrian men and youths; while the lusty mountain lasses had gazed with unfeigned awe on the "vagrom" shows, had thronged their conscious beauty and coquetted to their hearts' content. Old and young had joined the immemorial procession which always forms at the mossy Rothay bridge. The village band, piping the enlivening strains of Jemmy Dawson's March, and four maidens in white, with Margery at their head, as was her wont, garlanded with flowers, and carrying a silken rose-bordered scarf filled with green rushes for the strewing, had led. A motley troop of children had come after, carrying tall holly boughs—the "bearings" for the rushes—entwined with rushes and flowers, crosses, hearts and wreaths, here and there interspersed with figures of the infant Moses in the bulrushes; and then all the sturdy Cimbrian folk, with handfuls of rushes and flowers, had gaily followed on. The throng had wound in and out of the few narrow village streets; and had halted at the churchyard entrance where the band ceased playing and where a thousand solemn voices had joined in the noble hymn to St. Oswald. Thus the quaint old church had been filled; and the multitude, still singing soft and low, had strewn flowers and rushes in crumbling porch, in shadowy nook, in goodly belfry, on grim old Norman tower, in aisle and pew and chancel, and at last upon the sacred altar of the hallowed pile, as the sweet old hymn was done.

Margery had been the veritable sunshine and life in these simple and venerable rites and observances of St. Oswald's festal day, as she had been for years; had led the tender Grasmere even-song, singing as she had never sung before; had given glad gaiety and zest to that last and merriest ancient custom of the day, the laughter making distribution of gingerbread and sweets, Joan Oldgarth, at her bidding, serving the generous portions with mirth provoking jests; and as the August evening fell, the happy-hearted peasant folk were lumbering up the mountain ways to their quaint, old rock-built homes, she had bidden her betrothed an affectionate good-night at the gate of the rectory where she was to remain until morning, in the knowledge that he was to pass the night with American tourist friends at the Prince of Wales hostelry beside the lake.

In all this long and happy day if Margery's heart had ached, it was unheeded by any, save the five arch conspirators who gathered, towards midnight, at Cursty Harris' cottage, roundly swearing that "sum'et mun be din!" while nursing their fading courage with generous grafts of ale. Huge cudgels stood against the wall, and their brave plot, determined at the last moment after such friendly wrangling, was that Cursty Harris, Willy Benn, Jemmy Railton, and Tommy Bamthet, were to proceed to the Wishing Gate to rescue Margery, and engage the agile and powerful ghost at all hazards; until Geordie could hasten to the scene with Joan Oldgarth to render fitting assistance to Miss Margery, and give colour in her eyes to their traitorous though affectionate and chivalrous interference.

A little before midnight Margery, still clad as at the Rushbearing, set out from the rectory along the old highway leading across the hill. She had hardly reached the little cottage at the hillside, when she became conscious of being followed. "Ah, Geordie, Geordie," she reflected, "you have played me false at last!"

She halted a moment, and the skulking figures also stopped. She advanced toward them and they retreated. She turned and proceeded up the hill, when they again followed. She increased her pace. So did those behind. When alongside the cottage, she suddenly left the hill, and, speeding along the hedge to the highway at the lake edge, quickly disappeared.

One of her pursuers whispered, "Lans a mercy! She hav gied oop th' ghaist;" then the group huddled at the edge of the hill-copse, shuddering and wondering what wisdom and valor would next suggest. They had not long to wait. Margery had made the half circuit of the little hill in a few moments. Gliding past the dread Wishing Gate, without even a glance of interest or fear, she grasped a handful of pebbles and mortar from the crumbling coping of the wall; and, dashing down the steep hill-side, she appeared before her startled rescuers so suddenly and pelted them with the missiles so sharply, that all these also fled, led by Don Quixotes of Grasmere with cries of superstitious terror, incontinently took to their heels, never checking their mad flight until barred safely from all ghosts and terrors behind their humble cottage doors.

Almost laughing and crying as the rout of her pursuers and the grewsomeness of her situation, in a moment more she had reached the Wishing Gate. The moonlit scene below was tranquil and serene. As she leaned against the old love-knotted, whose bars are cut with names and dates by countless pilgrim hands, she mused aloud: "What should be my dearest wish, beyond laying the ghost—if one ever really comes here—this strangely sweet St. Oswald's night?"

"To be Joan Oldgarth's happy bride, God bless you, Margaret Carew, I knew you would come at last!" spoke a voice close beside her, in tones so startling like her lover's that she turned in glad surprise—to find herself clasped tenderly in the arms of the dread ghost she had come to lay.

Just as the morning light was faintly stealing over the higher mountain peaks, an old white haired and white bearded man was reclining in Margery's easy chair in her own room at Rosedale manor house. He rested in an ineffable light and calm after half a life time of utter night and storm. One hand held that of Matthew Seacroft, firm and sure and true. The other lovingly stroked the fair head of the noble woman beside him. His deep, kindly eyes fell now upon the portrait on the wall, now upon Margery's smiling, upturned face, again upon Margery's lover standing near, and even rested benignly upon trembling old Geordie, cowering in the shadows behind. Finally the old man spoke.

"John, your father gave out that I was dead. But I am the elder brother still. Thank God and Margaret! I am again the master of Deepdale Hall; and it shall remain as John Oldgarth's after I am gone. Margery here," and his voice sank for a moment, "has made us one glad family at the end."

As the sun swept bright and clear into the Cimbrian valleys, and St. Oswald's matin-chime stole sweetly on them there, the Bogle of the Wishing Gate, without the aid of Cursty, Jemmy, Will and Tam, was thus happily and forever laid.

PUBLISHING IN ANCIENT TIMES

In the course of his studies in copyright law and lore Mr. George Haven Putnam has investigated the state of the publishing business from the earliest times. What he found is so interesting that he has made a book of the part which covers the period before the invention of printing—this being intended, he says, merely as an introductory essay, the preface to a larger work which may some day follow.

Ancient literature has often been investigated and written of, but very seldom from the publisher's point of view. We have elaborate treatises on the Homeric poems, and hundreds of volumes on the philosophy of Plato, but scarcely one, in English, on the question of what pay those authors received for their works and how the works were published and distributed. Before the invention of printing, books were rolls or leaves of manuscript—sometimes, Mr. Putnam says, over a hundred feet long. The work of publication, in more than one copy, implied the services of skilled transcribers, who were in old Greek and Roman days generally slaves. Booksellers were rare in Athens and in Rome, but by the time of the Empire there were several in the latter city. What we know of these gentry is to be found mainly in the complaints made by the poet Martial, who was continually in hot water with his publisher, and from a few references in Horace and other and later poets to the places where their works might be had.

Mr. Putnam has delved to some purpose in these old ruins of allusion, and gives us a much clearer idea than the great majority even of readers of the classics could obtain unaided, of the state of the book-market in ancient times, and of the rise of publishing to be a distinct and honorable profession.

The volume itself (issued of course, by the Putnam house) is one of the handsomest that we have seen. There is no ornament about it; but the paper, perfectly white, just a little rough, and with no gloss on it to dazzle the eyes, is perfect, and the press-work is beautiful. It is a pleasure merely to hold such a book in one's hand.

LITERARY NOTES.

Great things are promised in McClure's Magazine for February.

Each of the eight instalments of Mr. George du Maurier's "Trilby," the story now running in Harper's, will be illustrated with fifteen drawings by the author.

Blue and Gray for January is a good number of a good magazine, whose sturdy Americanism is refreshing, and whose literary standard is rising with every issue.

Harper's Bazar for Jan. 13 will contain a sketch of Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of the author of "Ben-Hur" and "The Prince of India;" a practical paper on the reduction of entrance point called "In Favor of Symmetry;" and a treatise on the etiquette of cards.

Mr. Howells's latest farce is called "A Masterpiece of Diplomacy," and concerns the anxiety of the perennially amusing Mrs. Roberts over the supposed illness of her son. The farce will appear in the February Harper's with illustrations by Mr. Albert E. Sterner.

The publishers of The Californian don't understand their business. The January number containing Mr. Welles's article on Colorado Springs, has not been obtainable at any of the news-stands or bookstores here, when, if the publishers had attended to their business, more than a hundred copies might easily have been sold here.

Among the early January publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons are: The Writings of Thomas Paine, edited by Moncure D. Conway; The Story of Japan, by David Murray; The Religion of a Literary Man, by Richard Le Gallienne; and continuations of the Ariel Shakespeare; Knickerbocker Nuggets, and vol. III. of Ford's "Writings of Jefferson."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's recent journey to the cities of the Mediterranean has borne fruit in an international story of New York and Tangiers, in which three American types are set against a background of Arabs and enforced residents of Northern Africa. The tale is in two chapters, and will be published with illustrations in the May Harper's Magazine. A short Van Bibber sketch by Mr. Davis called "An Anonymous Letter," will appear in the February Harper's.

Demorest's for February drops into politics, with a symposium on the Income Tax by Charles A. Dana, Henry Clews and others. Then it drops into personality in an article on "A Literary Beauty of New York;" meaning thereby Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who has written probably the neatest books of any woman in America. There is a lot about fads and fashions, which we presume to be all right, but which is Hebrew to the masculine mind, and there are other contents which those will like who are interested in them.

The Critic has made special arrangements with the authorized publishers of Longfellow and Tennyson by which it is able to offer to new subscribers who send $3.50 (50 cents in addition to the regular subscription price, $3) the complete poetical works, beautifully printed, of either of the poets named. The Longfellow is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $2, and the Tennyson (the only complete edition of the Laureate's poems) by Macmillan & Co. at $1.75. For $5 The Critic for one year and both of the above books will be sent to any new subscriber.

Bret Harte has just completed the manuscript of "Johnnyboy," a short story to be published in "The Idler." The title rather suggests one used by Mr. J. K. Bangs—"Jimmieboy."

The Forum ought to have a blue cover this month. It contains the most despairing and dyspeptic of articles we have seen for many a day, and the effect of reading it through is to make one feel that everything is going as fast as possible to the demnition bow-wows.

Harper & Bros. announced that over 100,000 copies of "The Prince of India" have been sold since last August. That a work of fiction, issued in a comparatively expensive edition, and published during a period of financial depression, should meet with such a remarkable sale is worthy of notice.

The Century Co., 33 East Seventeenth street, New York, have just issued "Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar for 1898," containing humorous extracts from Mark Twain's latest story, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," now appearing in "The Century." They offer to send a copy of the calendar free to anyone who will inclose them a stamp to pay postage. The calendar is worth its weight in gold.

Among the recent notable publications of the Clark & Hardy Company of this city and Denver are: The Geology of Colorado and Western Ore Deposits, by Professor Lakes of the State School of Mines; Mining Rights in Colorado, by R. S. Morrison, Esq.; The Silver Dollar, by Colonel Ed. F. Browne; and The Right of Appropriation and the Colorado System of Laws in Relation to Irrigation, by Judge Harvey Riston of the Colorado bar.

We may expect ere long some new stories of our plains from an English pen. Mr. Maxwell, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Maxwell—Mrs. Maxwell being the well-known novelist, Miss Braddon—has returned to England after eighteen months of life on a Texas ranch. He was in partnership for a while with a son of Lord Stanley of Preston, but found the venture unprofitable. He will try to regain in literature a part of the $20,000 he lost, his experiences as a cattle-raiser forming, no doubt, an important part of his stock-in-trade.

A Great Novelist's Life Recalled.

The announcement of the death of the widow of William Makepeace Thackeray has aroused emotion in every country where the English tongue is spoken and where the genius of the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond" is cherished as a valued heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race. Mrs. Thackeray outlived her husband by thirty years; yet she has been dead to the world for more than half a century. The annals of real life—which, if it is but regarded with the insight of sympathetic intelligence, is far richer in the elements of pathos and romance than any fiction—afford few sadder instances of domestic shipwreck than that which came to this household four years after the marriage between Thackeray and the young Irish gentlewoman, Isabella Shawe.

Mrs. Thackeray's insanity, which necessitated her confinement in an asylum and forbade all hope of her recovery, left her husband with two infant daughters on his hands. From that time until his death Thackeray manfully bore his burden of sorrow, and endeavored, with an income which for a long time was painfully limited, to care as best he could for his "little girls," as he called his children to the last.

The living death of the novelist's wife affected the whole current of his life. Through all his books the same underlying strain of sadness runs. The touches of pathos which abound side by side with the flashes of wit and the sparkles of satire constantly reveal glimpses of a soul that had suffered much. In his daughter there is always the note of a sob.

Whether Thackeray's best work would have attained so high a level if his genial and sensitive nature had never undergone the discipline of sorrow and disappointment may perhaps be doubted; for the writer who has not suffered deeply must lack knowledge of one great side of human life. But there is little doubt that when death lifted the burden of this true gentleman and sincere hater of shams, he welcomed his release as gladly as did Colonel Newcome when he answered "Adsum" and went into the presence of his Maker.—New York Press.

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Editor and Publisher.

THE TWO CLEVELANDS.

It will be an interesting chapter when the future political historian of the United States shall analyze the differences between the first and second administrations of Grover Cleveland. President Cleveland occupies a unique position in history because—if for no other reason—he was the first of our Presidents who was in office for two terms not consecutive, and who after a defeat for re-election was called again to the same high office by the overwhelming sentiment of his party and a large majority of the electoral representatives of the people of the United States.

It must be admitted at the beginning that the first administration of President Cleveland was successful, at least from a popular standpoint. It is hardly necessary to discuss this point, for although he was defeated for re-election in 1888, his re-nomination and re-election in 1892 afford conclusive proof of his popularity at that time, both with the members of his own party and with the "independent" voters who determine the results.

Similarly it may be said, with no reasonable ground for contradiction, that Mr. Cleveland's second administration has been the most conspicuous failure which the political history of the United States has displayed for some time. He has not only given cause for the bitterest personal attacks from opposition leaders, but he is also said to endure criticism almost equally severe from members of his own party, and the independent vote, with the exception of a small clique of personal followers, has been alienated beyond recall.

A number of reasons for this striking difference are readily apparent. For one thing, Mr. Cleveland was held in check during his first term by the Republican Senate. There is much to be said for the theory that House, Senate and Executive should not be controlled by the same party, and the present instance will furnish argument to future reasoners on this point. Another powerful influence which was at work in the first administration was the desire, in Mr. Cleveland's case the expectation, of a second term. We have heard so much of late as to the desirability of a single long term and the harm wrought by the desire of the President to lay wires for re-election, that it is especially interesting to note how the removal of this prospect has led the President to disregard the wishes of his party leaders, to ignore anything like consultation, and to set himself in a policy of dictatorial obstinacy. Judging by Cleveland, the best presidential policy for American politics is to bear the President to expect a second term, and then not give it to him.

Another thing that undoubtedly has made a difference in the two administrations is the character of the cabinets. The men of 1884 were something more than the personal secretaries of the President; the men of 1892 have been taught that their choice lies between resignation to Cleveland's will and resignation from office. Bayard was by no means an idea Secretary of State, but he had something to say about the foreign policy of the country, and the fishery and sealing mistakes were consummate statemanship in comparison with the Hawaiian infamy where Gresham occupied an intermediate and inconspicuous place between President Cleveland and Paramount Blunderer Blount. Manning was a "go-along," but his policy was his own and he was an able financier; Carlisle had a dimeadic record, but his policy is Cleveland's, and he is no financier at all.

Last of all, within the limits of a newspaper article, must be considered the development of Cleveland's character. The President has not at any time been distinguished for shrinking modesty, yet the elevation to the presidency of the United States might well jar the self-sufficiency even of a Cleveland. But the familiarity with the position which in a more modest man would result in increased efficiency, has in Mr. Cleveland's case brought about in his own mind not only the belief that he is able to direct the policy of all departments of the government, but the theory that he, as President, is expected to do so; and worst of all, the attempt to put this theory into practice.

The optimistic view of President Cleveland's failure makes apparent the truth that no man can personally direct the course of seventy million educated Americans. As their representative and as their servant he may succeed, as their attempted dictator and director, failure is inevitable. The success of President Cleveland the First, and the failure of President Cleveland the Second, depends upon this principle, and its demonstration is we come to friends of the republic.

HOPE FOR SILVER.

Things are beginning to look as if President Andrews was right last summer when he predicted that the cessation of silver purchases by the United States would drive the European nations to the necessity of doing something to keep up the value of the white metal. It is certain, at any rate, that bimetallic sentiment has been growing during the past few months very rapidly, not only in England, but also in Germany. Count Herbert Bismarck occupies in that country much the same position which is held by Mr. Balfour in England. We do not know how much of truth there may be in what the correspondent of the London Standard writes of a plan that is said to be in preparation in Berlin, but it has probably a considerable modicum of truth. The plan is that the United States, France, England and Germany form a monetary union on the following basis. The United States to buy and use for currency purposes, 80,000,000 silver yearly, and France, representing the Latin union, to buy 20,000,000 francs worth. England and Germany are to withdraw all their gold coinage and paper money under the value of a pound sterling and are to buy £750,000 worth of silver yearly in the meantime, and issue notes under a pound in value against the full equivalent deposit of silver coinage. India is to resume the unlimited coinage of silver. The price of silver is to be fixed by the countries mentioned at 60 per ounce above the India rupee price, and is to be alterable only at the beginning of each year. If the average London price of silver falls at any time 10 per cent. below the convention price, the members of the union are to have the option to withdraw and dissolve the union.

This plan, it will be observed, is meant for a compromise, for it does not contemplate the establishment of a true bimetallic standard. It stops far short of the true solution, which is unlimited international free coinage; but at least the proposal of it shows that some minds in Germany are realizing that something must be done for silver.

It would not surprise us if an international monetary conference were proposed by one or more foreign nations, before the end of Mr. Cleveland's present term. He might have heeded the procession if he had chosen, and gone down to history with an honored name in the world of international finance; as it is, he may send delegates to an international conference, if one is called by some European nation, but he will never take the initiative, nor do anything that he can avoid doing for the restoration of silver.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The question is often asked, since Mr. Dole has told Mr. Willis that he declines to lose his head, and since Mr. Cleveland has given up the idea of restoring the Hawaiian Queen, what further can be done?

It is a pertinent question. First, the Hawaiian government can request Mr. Willis to go home, and it is a matter for wonder if this has not been done already.

Second, the Senate committee which is now investigating the matter with great fullness and thoroughness will soon report.

Third, this report can be made the basis for a joint resolution by which the Congress may declare the policy which in its judgment should be pursued; and this policy may be to annex Hawaii, in accordance with the wishes of the men of influence and property there and of what we suppose to be a majority of the American people; or to establish a protectorate over the islands; or, to reaffirm the Monroe doctrine by giving notice that while this government does not want the islands just now, no other government shall have them.

Still further, if it appears, as a result of the Senate investigation, that Mr. Cleveland has overstepped the limits of executive authority, and usurped functions that belong of right to Congress only, not by appointing Blount as a Commissioner paramount in authority to our regular diplomatic representative in Honolulu, and by instructing Willis to commit an act of war on a friendly government than the President can be censured; and if a majority of the House chooses, he may be impeached.

These are some of the things that can be done; and in our opinion, if Congress has any self respect, some of them will be done.

THE TROUBLE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

There may be a difference of opinion in regard to the proper number of hours to a day's work in a mining camp, but there should be only one sentiment in regard to the disorder and law-breaking which on Saturday resulted in the expulsion of the superintendent of the Isabella company. We most cordially approve the prompt action of the County Commissioners and their straightforward declaration that neither trouble or expense will be spared to maintain the laws and to bring lawbreakers to justice. This stand of the county officers will do much to neutralize the harm that would come to the camp from the mistaken and illegal acts of some of the miners.

We trust that there will be no more violence at the mines, and that whatever difference of opinion may arise between employers and miners will be settled within the law. It must be evident to every one why at this present time there should be no trouble at Cripple Creek. Not only is it the most promising camp in the State, the one whose prosperity vitally concerns all sections, but just at the present time when the attention of outside visitors is particularly directed to this camp, and those who have been instrumental in bringing it to its present stage of development seem about to reap some benefit for their labors, it would be most unfortunate if labor troubles should close the mines and put a stop to investments.

The county officials will receive the hearty support of all decent people in their efforts to prevent and punish lawlessness, but we cannot believe that a few reckless individuals represent the Cripple Creek miners as a whole.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

The best thing the legislature can do is to adjourn, at once, *sine die*. But if the Senate can get the House to adjourn, and end the deadlock, by passing two or three of the more harmless bills before them, then that will hasten the end, and so far forth will be a good thing.

Among the bills which are most prominently mentioned as likely to be passed in the event of a compromise of the sort referred to is a bill for the erection of a new county with Cripple Creek for the county seat. A petition has been circulated and widely signed by prominent business men of the highest standing in this city protesting against such division. It is a case on which opinions may justly differ, for the question is one of expediency only. There is no doubt whatever that if the county is not divided now, it will be divided next January. There is little doubt that if the division be postponed for a year, the terms of division will be less favorable to this end of the county than can be obtained now. We incline therefore to the opinion that since county division must come, it may as well come sooner as later; but we would suggest to our legislators that it would be well to have the act go into effect not earlier than September. By deferring the time a few months, proper preparation and arrangements could be made, and the new county officers might be elected at the regular time.

AN UNPLEASANT DILEMMA.

The demand for the issue of national bonds is a confession of Democratic incompetency. The borrowing of money to pay the running expenses of this government has not been necessary in times of peace since last the Democratic party was in power before the war. Nor is there any reason to believe that if the Republican party had continued at the head of the national affairs they would not have been able to pay the necessary expenses out of the receipts as they have done for the past thirty years. The incompetency of the Democrats for national administration is rendered still more emphatic by the way in which the bond issue is to be secured. It would be impossible, so it is said, for any new act authorizing the issue of bonds to be put through Congress, so the old specie resumption law is to be twisted so as to allow the lifting up of the depleted gold reserve.

If Secretary Carlisle should carry out this purpose he will put himself in a very embarrassing dilemma, for it is evident that if the reserve is intended solely to maintain the credit of the government's currency issues, the secretary has no right whatever to use this fund for current expenses, as he has been doing; and if on the other hand the gold reserve may be used for current expenses, it is obviously not right that it should be enlarged under a law intended solely to provide for the resumption of specie payments and a metallic standard.

However the present administration has had too much experience with unpleasant dilemmas to be seriously affrighted at this one, and we may rest assured that if Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland want a bond issue they will have one.

The debate on the Wilson bill in the House reached a stage on Tuesday of especial interest to the people of Colorado. The speeches had especial reference to the wool industry, and to the changes which would be brought about by placing wool on the free list. Party lines were closely drawn, the Democrats agreeing in favor of the proposition and the Republicans opposing it. The sectional lines were also somewhat apparent, it being evident that free raw material would be an advantage for New England manufacturers, and a bad thing for western wool growers. As to its effect in this State there can be no doubt. It would not ruin the wool growing business here, for that is already dead, killed by successive lowerings of the tariff and by the general industrial paralysis resulting from fears of Democratic tariff reform. But it would make permanent a condition of affairs which is most unpleasant to all who are interested in Colorado and its welfare.

It seems to be "old men to the front," in some parts of the country. John H. Gear, who is going to the Senate from Iowa, is about seventy, and Galusha A. Grow, the new Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania, is about seventy-five. Both are hale and vigorous old men, capable of good service. Mr. Grow was in the House in 1861. Mr. Bowman, we believe, is the only present member who was in the House at that time.

CRIPPLE CREEK COUNTY.

As a general thing the discussion of possible legislation by Governor Waite's extra session is unwise. There is little chance that any bill will become a law, and it is best for the State that the legislature should adjourn without action. But there is one matter of local interest that it seems proper to mention.

The time has come when the question of the division of El Paso county may safely be left to the wisdom of the people in and about Cripple Creek. There is much that might be said for and against the proposition. On the one hand the expense of the organization and maintenance of a new county will be great, and the value of the taxable property will undoubtedly be found to be less than some of the sanguine supporters of county division suppose; the organization of the new county will undoubtedly attract the same class of parasites who have proven such an undoubted nuisance elsewhere. On the other hand it may be said that the people and politicians of Colorado Springs do not relish the Populist majority at Cripple Creek, and that we believe our public affairs can be best administered as they have been in our own way.

But the real point at issue is the wishes of the people of Cripple Creek. Now that the Chamber of Commerce has pronounced in favor of county division it can no longer be said that the responsible men of the camp are not in its favor. It cannot be assumed that they are ignorant of their own wishes or of the results of their execution. If anyone suffers from the county division scheme it will be the people of Cripple Creek, and the principal benefit to be gained will be theirs. There is no reason why Colorado Springs should stand in the way of Cripple Creek. On the contrary there are a great many good reasons why this city should second any scheme that tends to promote the interests of the camp, and of those interests the residents and property owners of Cripple Creek are the best judges.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

By securing the ditch right No. 3, on Fountain creek, the city will have obtained a notable addition to its water supply, and placed beyond doubt its capacity to supply for the future all the water needed both for irrigation and household purposes. The acquisition of this ditch right completes and rounds out what is probably the most extensive and valuable water system owned by any western city.

Great credit for the purchase on favorable terms of this right is due, both to the City Council in general and to Mayor Strickler in particular, whose services to our water system in the past have been simply invaluable, and to whose watchful care we are mainly indebted for the new acquisition.

The city's water system has now cost $502,000, and it has been a good investment. The water rents annually paid amount now to at least eleven per cent. upon the investment, and within a few years will amount probably to twenty per cent. In this region a good water supply is the most valuable asset a city can have, and the people of Colorado Springs are to be congratulated upon the good progress recently made toward the perfection of a system which already was very good.

A reservoir at the North end, and a pipe line, remain to be completed; but the first requisite is to get the water, and that is now secured. Hurrah for Mayor Strickler!

DEMOCRATIC FINANCES.

The similarity between present Democratic methods and the Democratic methods of thirty-four years ago, is most striking. In the intervening period the government was wholly or partially in the hands of Republicans, but it would be supposed that the Democrats might learn something by observation of methods so entirely different from their own. That they have not done so is shown by their return immediately upon their accession to power to their old ways, which are producing rapidly a condition of affairs which the country has not known since 1860.

Then as now by mismanagement the revenues of the government in time of peace were inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, and the national debt had increased from $28,460,958 on July 1, 1857, to $66,040,838 on July 1, 1860. The Treasury was practically empty, and then as now the necessity was urged of issuing bonds to meet current expenses. In December, 1860, interest-bearing Treasury notes were issued in the following amounts and rates—$70,200 at 6 per cent., $5,000 at 7 per cent., $22,500 at 8 per cent., $355,000 at rates above 8 and below 10 per cent., $3,283,500 at 10 per cent., and fractions below 11 per cent., $1,422,700 at 11 per cent., and $4,840,000 at 12 per cent.

From this masterpiece of Democratic financiering the Republicans started, and after conducting a war so great that for the years 1862 and 1863 the ordinary expenses of the government more than equalled those for the entire period from the foundation of the nation to that time, they re-established the finances of the nation on a specie basis, and raised the credit of the nation to such an extent that during the administration of Harrison, 2 per cent. bonds were sold at par.

Secretary Carlisle's proposition then to issue 5 per cent. bonds to relieve the emptiness of the treasury is in strict accordance with Democratic precedents, and it only needs the shadow of a slaveholders' rebellion to complete the parallel with the days of '61.

Certain it is that if the Wilson Bill for Providing a Deficit in the Revenue is passed, and the policy of borrowing money for current expenses is continued, Secretary Carlisle may hope before the expiration of his term of office to equal the exploits of Secretary Howell Cobb, the traitor, and issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent.

We present in this number of THE GAZETTE "The Bogie of the Wishing Gate," the first of a series of short stories from the pen of Edgar L. Wakeman entitled "Tales of Ten Travelers," to appear in our columns during the present year.

Mr. Wakeman, who has earned world wide fame as the "poet-traveler," stops from his many years of "Wanderings" in all civilized countries into the broader land of romance like an old and ever welcome traveler there. We almost hear the voice of Hawthorne, of Irving and of Dickens in this quaint and mellow Argument to his Tales:

"We are Ten Travelers. There is the Merry Traveler, the Morose Traveler, the Clerical Traveler, the Gipsy Traveler, the Chronic Traveler, the Casual Traveler, the Student Traveler, the Aimless Traveler, the Commercial Traveler, the Vagabond Traveler. How we came to know each other is no matter. We meet at times at my own apartments in a quaint old inn. Beside a cavernous fire-place, in which countless now sightless eyes have for centuries peered, in a pleasant way we re-live our pilgrimings, or recount those romances of others which have touched our hearts and tarried there. In this old room, with its brown rafters, decrepid floor and little, high former windows, like the port-holes of an old frigate, we seem to become a most one in this kindly companionship. We are so much one that when my guests have departed, I sit here by the old fireplace, where friendly voices and presences linger, and set down as best I may the pleasant tales that have been told."

Any lover of good literature must read the "Bogie of the Wishing Gate" with happy anticipation of the feast to come. The story is a remarkable one, not only for its scholarly fidelity to history and tradition, its utilization of a curious pagan-Christian custom still in vogue, its exquisite descriptive passages and its glimpses of quaint humor and character, but also for that masterful employment of those literary unities which measurably leaves upon the mind of the appreciative reader that sense of enlarged knowledge and pleasure always derived from the perusal of some great work of fiction.

Mr. Cleveland, having been compelled to drop Mr. Hornblower, has nominated another and rather more eminent "anti snapper," Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Peckham is probably more injurious to the "personal comfort" of Senator Hill than Mr. Hornblower. Further, he has never served in a judicial position, nor is he of a judicial cast of mind. He has been a lawyer of some eminence at the New York bar, however, and it is possible that he may be confirmed. Whether he is or not, it is very evident that Mr. Cleveland's standard of judicial nominations is very far below that of ex-President Harrison.

The new Waite organ, The Daily Populist, prints at the head of its editorial column the name of J. M. McMichael as Editorial Manager. In The Aspen Leader of even date we find the following announcement:

"During the absence of the manager of The Leader, for a few days, Mr. James Garrahan will have charge of the paper.
J. M. McMICHAEL,
Manager Leader."

These two announcements, taken together, are an interesting prophecy as to the probable longevity of The Daily Populist.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between Secretary Carlisle and a majority in Congress as to the Secretary's power to issue new bonds without further legislation. The breach between the administration and the best and ablest of the Democratic leaders seems to be rapidly growing wider.

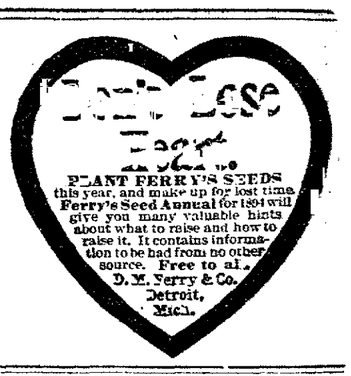
The editorials reprinted below from the Canon City Record and the La Junta Tribune are only a sample of the way the State press generally is talking about the $7 statesmen at Denver. It is only a few feeble Populist papers that have a word to say in favor of the extra session.

Per Diem Statesmen.

Contrary to the hopes of their friends, to the well known sentiments of their constituents and to the declarations made prior to the convening of the special session, Senator Johnson and Representative Wells have both recorded their votes in favor of prolonging the session. By doing so they have voluntarily classified themselves with legislative loafers, and done much to jeopardize any future effort to secure legislation providing for the construction of State canals. No.—The Record does not question the sincerity of these gentlemen, nor their fidelity to secure the improvement referred to, but their motives alone cannot relieve from censure the palpable blunder which they have committed in failing to discern the inopportuneness of the present to secure any desired legislation in that direction.—Canon City Record.

An Insane Job.

The warrants issued to pay the members of the Assembly might very appropriately be charged to the "insane fund." It is an insane job, to say the least.—La Junta Tribune.



BETRAYED THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

The only acceptable excuse for any member of the State legislature who favors the continuance of the extra session, is that he represents the wishes of his constituents. Such a man might balance his own knowledge of what was right and possible in the way of legislation against the plainly expressed wishes of those whom he represents, and have apparent justification, but the man who misrepresents his constituents on the wrong side has no possible excuse. He is either a crank of the worst sort or a boodler. That these severe terms apply justly to certain members of the Colorado assembly has been evident for some time, and perhaps the following quotations from two of our exchanges will make the matter a little more definite.

Says the Leadville Herald-Democrat:

Representatives Booth and Dyatt, of this county, have treated their constituents to a genuine surprise by their action regarding the continuance of the extra session of the egislature. Both of them have, from the moment the subject was broached down to their departure for the capital, declared their opposition to the call and their purpose of voting for an immediate adjournment. The language employed by each, in deprecating the call and in denouncing the Governor for issuing it, was decidedly more vigorous and emphatic than was permitted in the published interviews, and so sincere did they appear to be that this journal took occasion to congratulate the people of the county upon the certainty that their sentiments regarding egislation at this time would be faithfully reflected by their representatives. The surprise of the public therefore, was no doubt as great as our own when they saw the names of Booth and Dyatt recorded in the negative on the vital question of an immediate adjournment, on Saturday last. And their surprise was supplemented with mortification when it was manifested that the vote of either one of them, cast in accordance with their previous declarations and the known sentiments of their constituents, would have resulted in a *sine die* adjournment of the assembly.

The Boulder Camera has the following concerning the Senator and Representatives from that county:

Senator Lockwood voices the sentiments of Boulder county in the halls of the State legislature. He is an aggressive Populist, but a man who never hesitates to do right according to the dictates of his conscience. The Denver Road nor The Daily Populist, the Longmont Times nor any those sheets which presume to criticize Senator Lockwood, can thwart him nor deter him in his effort to reflect in the legislature the expressed sentiment of his constituency. More or less than this is not the duty of any Representative or Senator and we cannot but express the fear that while Lockwood stands by the people of Boulder county, the three Representatives in the House are in direct opposition to the desires of the people of this county.

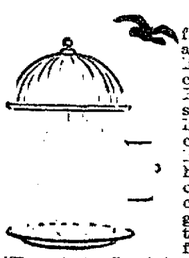
The New York city Democrats are making a tremendous campaign and spending a lot of money, to retain two Congressional districts which in 1892 they carried by more than [illegible]. It is the tariff that is making them anxious.

Mr. John Dalzell's speech on the tariff, published in The Congressional Record of Jan. 16, ought to be in the hands of every voter. It is the clearest vindication of the constitutionality of Protection, logically and historically, that has appeared since 1890.

Up to date, sixty-five women have registered as voters in Trinidad—a place not half as large as this. Registration here seems to be slower than almost anywhere else in the State.

Governor Mitchell of Florida has ordered out the militia to stop the prize fight. Respectable people all over the land will applaud his determination.

It has been freely alleged that Mr. Hornblower's rejection was effected almost entirely by Democrats, while the Republican Senators voted for confirmation. As a matter of fact, the vote stood: for confirmation, 18 Dem., 6 Rep.; against confirmation, 12 Dem., 15 Rep., 3 Pop. The only Republicans who voted for him were Senators Hawley, Lodge, Mitchell, Platt and Proctor. It was a non-partisan vote entirely.



FREEDOM from the aches, pains, and weaknesses peculiar to womanhood comes with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. First it relieves them; then it cures them. Have a little patience, perhaps, if they're serious. The troubles that come slowly have to go slowly; but go they will, if you'll faithfully use the "Prescription," and they'll go permanently.

For every "female complaint" and derangement, or in any "run-down" and exhausted condition of the female system, this medicine is the only remedy so safe and certain that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired or afflicted woman, she'll have her money back. Chorea, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous and General Debility, Sleeplessness and kindred ailments promptly relieved and cured by it.

A certain and lasting cure, for the worst Catarrh in the Head, is guaranteed by the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

COMPROMISE FAILS.

Report of Joint Committee Rejected by the House.

IT CONTINUES TO LEGISLATE.

The Seven-Dollar-a-Day Snap Too Good to be Given Up, Although the Compromise Included the Passage of Some Bills.

DENVER, Jan. 22.—The deadlock has become a tangle. Matters in the Colorado legislature in extra session are now sadly mixed.

The joint committee on conference reported this afternoon recommending the passage of House bills relating to tax penalties, trust deeds, State canal No. 1, Twin Lakes reservoir, new county for Cripple Creek, and appropriation bills covering the expenses of the extra session, and such measures for internal improvements as are deemed expedient, and for which there is no fund available in the internal improvement funds of the State. It is provided that work on such matters shall be done by citizens of the State. The report recommends the session to adjourn sine die after the speedy consideration of the matters mentioned in the report. The Senate adopted the report by a vote of 19 to 7. The House refused to accept by a vote of 19 ayes to 30 nays.

SECURED RIGHTS.

Colorado Springs will Own Fountain Creek.

The best rights to the water in Fountain creek, which according to court decisions, also includes rights in the tributary streams, is owned by Mr. J. C. Woodbury, county commissioner. This water is used in irrigating his big ranch near Fountain. It is known as ditch right No. 3, and takes water by the Blythe ditch. Readers of THE GAZETTE will remember that these matters were all gone over in the papers and in the courts several years ago, when the city first began to grow rapidly and it became apparent that the city must secure itself in the possession of water. The city's right to the water of Fountain and Ruxton creek is No. 14, or practically no right at all. For years it used the water and most citizens who, if they knew anything about it whatever, believed that we would remain in peaceful possession for ever. Great was the consternation when a decision by Judge Campbell proved that the city practically had a worthless right. That same decision also showed that the Woodbury right is the best. Ever since that time there has been a constant effort to provide the city with valid water rights. This has been partly accomplished by securing the rights in Beaver creek and carrying the water over the range, but the fact has been growing more apparent that the Fountain creek rights must be secured eventually.

The Water committee of the City Council and Mayor Strickler have been at work for some months on the matter, and at last have secured a written proposition for what they believe is a reasonable price, and are entitled to the credit for their work.

A special meeting of the Council was held last week to consider this proposition from Mr. Woodbury. His proposition is to sell to the city the Blythe ditch right No. 3 for the sum of $25,000, payable in sixty days. This right is to twenty-one cubic feet of water per second, and the title is beyond dispute. All the prior rights combined only call for five feet of water. The Council by a unanimous vote decided to accept the proposition.

The council also authorized the City Clerk to advertise for bids for bonds to pay for these rights.

Next summer there will be no shutting off of the city ditch just in the hottest and dryest part of the year, because the ranchmen need the water for their crops.

TO BE ENLARGED.

The Palace Hotel Requires More Room for its Guests.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Jan. 22.—An addition of twenty feet on the west and another story will be added to the Palace hotel at once. This hotel has not been able to accommodate its greatly increased business for the past month. When the changes are made the Palace will be 80x125 and three stories high with 125 sleeping rooms.

The Income Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The income tax bill as approved by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee was laid before the full committee at this morning's meeting. It was read in part, but the committee adjourned before the reading was finished.

The bill provides a tax of 2 per cent. upon all incomes of citizens of the United States either at home or abroad, from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries on all amounts over and above $4,000. The bill goes into effect Jan. 1, 1895.

In estimating incomes there shall be included notes, bonds and other securities, except such United States bonds as are exempt from the Federal taxation. The tax is laid on profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; also on sales of live stock and farm products generally when grown upon one's own estate; on all incomes derived from any source whatever and the share of any person of the profits of companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if derived, whether divided or otherwise, except the incomes received from corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a percentum of the dividends and pay the same to the officer authorized to receive it.

In addition to the $4,000 exemption all National, State and county taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the profits of the person who has actually paid them; also losses sustained during the year from fires, shipwreck and other causes not covered by insurance and compensated for, and worthless debts, but excluding estimated depreciation of value and losses of real estate. No deduction shall be made for improvements which may increase the value of the property or estate. Only one deduction of $2,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of the members of any family.

GETTING TO WORK.

The Colorado Fuel Company Increasing Its Force at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Jan. 22.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. have just started up their steel plant at Pueblo with a total complement of 550 men, they having had 250 men at work right along in the merchant iron department. On February 1st, 200 more men will be put to work, and on March 1st 500 additional. The company had on hand 2,800 tons of steel ingots, which will keep the force busy for a while, and which makes it unnecessary for the rest of the works to be immediately put in operation.

The rails now being turned out are for the Florence and Cripple Creek railway, and as the road is narrow gauge, the rails will weigh only forty-five pounds to the yard. This order will take until Feb. 10 to complete. The Union Pacific order for 26,000 tons of steel rails will be started March 1. The iron mines near Salida will be started up on the 25th inst., turning out hematite and magnetite ore for smelting at the furnaces at Bessemer, such manganese iron as the company may need being bought at Leadville.

General Manager Kebler was asked about the Krupp investment story, and he said there was nothing to it and that the story was made of whole cloth.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

The Monday Evening Club Remembered the Great Composer.

The Monday Evening club met Monday evening at the First Congregational Church. There was a large audience; every seat was occupied and a few people went into the gallery. After Judge Severy had called the meeting to order, Dr. Gregg announced the subjects for the meetings of the club during the remainder of the year, and then the programme for the evening was carried out. A large photograph of the head of Beethoven (kindly lent by Mr. Aiken for the occasion) indicated the main topic, which was the life and genius of this great man; while, lest the hearers might be wearied by too much purely classical music, the last half hour was devoted to ballads, ancient and modern.

Miss Noyes read a delightful paper on Beethoven, full of sympathetic and discriminating insight—the model of what a popular sketch of that sort should be; and the playing of Mr. Pearson and the singing of Mrs. Tucker were a genuine tribute to the master in whose honor the plan for the evening was made. The Andante from the Fifth Symphony was played by Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Pearson. The latter then played the beautiful Adagio from the Sonata Pathetique, and later, at the appropriate point in the paper, the famous Scherzo and Minuette from the Sonata Op. 31, No. 3, a selection which Paderewsky often gave. Mr. Pearson is a student and a lover of Beethoven, and this fact was apparent in the rendering of these passages from his work. His playing was delightful.

Mrs. Fanny Aiken Tucker sang a sweet and simple ballad, "Mollie's Farewell," which was a revelation to those who think of Beethoven's music as difficult and abstruse merely because it is "classical." Mrs. Tucker also sang, and very beautifully, the "greatest love song ever written," Beethoven's Adelaide. It is to be hoped that Colorado Springs audiences may have an opportunity of hearing this again—for it is as original and unique as it is full of beauty.

The singing of the "classic" ballads then followed. Miss Bacon gave two modern French ones written by Gounod and by A Free May—alternately gay and melancholy, as is the nature of that people. They were well sung—with much expression and sweetness. Germany was represented by two ancient ballads, "The Broken Ring," and "The Homesick Swiss Boy"—both simple and pathetic—and sung with real feeling by Miss Soley, whose voice and style are peculiarly well suited to ballads.

Mrs. Sedgwick sang the popular Italian ballad, "Addio Ma Bella Napoli," a spirited and taking song, and it gave much pleasure to the audience. Miss Soley then sang the closing number, the famous old English ballad, (the words by Ben Jonson), "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes." The whole programme was interesting and successfully carried out.

Sympathy with the Hawaiian Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. West of Idaho introduced in the House today a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the United States with the effort now being made to establish a republican form of government in the Hawaiian islands. A preamble recited the reported condition of affairs in Hawaii.

The New York Mining and Engineering Journal in its last number devotes more than a column to Cripple Creek, giving in detail the total output of the camp for 1893, and the amount of development work done. It gives the production of the mines for 1892 as $583,000, for 1893 as $2,110,000, and adds: "It is a very lively camp, reminding one of the Comstock in the sixties, and of the Reese river when Austin was located as a town. The claims are numbered by hundreds, perhaps thousands, and the map of them shows an intricate maze of lines at apparently all angles, though the general direction is north and south, inclining northeasterly and southwesterly, while some locations are made on veins claimed to extend east and west. These locations are chiefly within an area of twenty-five to thirty square miles. It is claimed that there are now eighty-five producing mines or claims. Large shipments of ore are made to the smelters; most attempts at milling the high grade ores having been unsuccessful, and better returns being secured by smelting. Some of the ores near to the surface are comparatively free milling, but it is claimed that the returns rarely reach 75 per cent. of the assay value. There are some thirteen mills in the camp and vicinity. The gold of the camp is unusually fine, averaging in value over $20 an ounce, particularly the gold from the placers. Careful experiments are greatly needed to determine the best way to work the medium and low grade ores, which will not bear the cost of transportation." A splendid advertisement for Cripple Creek.

LOCAL EVENTS.

How County Division Is Regarded In This City.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON.

The Matter of the Water Rights to be Purchased by the City—Other Local News—Beethoven Night by Monday Evening Club.

To divide or not divide was the question heard on the streets Monday. The "divide" meant whether Cripple Creek should be cut off of El Paso county, and the agitation arose over a rumor that was floating to the effect that the Senate and House of the legislature had agreed to divide the county. There seems to be some disagreement among the citizens whether the division should take place. Those who oppose it started in to make a bold resistance. A petition was started in the afternoon and was quite largely signed by evening against division. It is addressed to Senator McGovney and Representative Humphrey, and asks the county delegation to use all their influence against it. Those who oppose urge that the old county should stand together, that it owes its standing and influence to the fact that it is large and its people have always pulled together. Others who own property in camp are very anxious lest their taxes be made too high. County Clerk Howbert is opposed to division, as are also others of the county officials. He went to Denver to look the situation over yesterday.

On the other hand there is a very considerable and an influential class which favors partition. They hold that it will come inevitably at the next regular session, and that it will be better to let it go now, and thereby escape the expense to which the county is at present subject. The County Commissioners state that as they are able to figure it, Cripple Creek now costs the county seven dollars for court and jail expense, etc., for every dollar expended for other portions of the county. The roads in the mountains are expensive, and cost the county a great deal. The valuation in El Paso county is over eleven million dollars, of which Cripple Creek is not one-tenth, and perhaps not one-fifteenth. The rest of the county is now carrying a pretty big burden. They argue that this can be got rid of right away by the division, and yet Cripple Creek not be put any further away from Colorado Springs than it is now.

It is said the latest scheme is not to portion the new county as was intended last year, but to bring the lines down so that they are just west of the town of Manitou. If that is a fact, the whole of this part of the county will be ready to oppose at once. Colorado Springs will not submit to having her waterworks system placed in another county, and all of the rest of the county will insist on old Pike's Peak remaining just where it is and always has been. The little summer resorts in the Pass will also be up and opposing such a scheme, as they would not consider it fair that they should be put off into a new mining county with all the dire results that have always followed the starting of new counties in camps. They would soon be crushed out by taxation, as it is generally agreed that if the new county starts in with a set of officials such as Governor Waite would likely appoint, judging from the past, it will soon be in debt head over heels.

THOSE WATER RIGHTS.

There are People Who are Not Satisfied That We Should Have Water.

There are said to be numerous ranch owners below the city who think it was a "dirty, mean trick" for the city to buy the Woodbury water right. It is said that some of them had rights which they would not have been averse to selling to the city, and others who had practically no right still managed to get considerable water just the same, and they are feeling the very worst of anybody.

The gentleman who is at present using the right which the city is about to purchase, was in the city yesterday. He would rather that the city have it than anybody else, because with their ditch they can take the water, and it will go to the people who own it. Heretofore in the irrigation season the water has been kept from the city and allowed to run down the creek, supposedly to the Woodbury and other ditches that had first choice, but the fellows whose land was further up the creek managed to steal it at night and it never went to irrigate the land it belonged on. Those fellows, he says, are the ones who are pinched now, and are the ones who used to give him the laugh last summer when his crops were suffering because they were getting the water. The city's ditch is so situated that it will take the water and shut out these fellows. For these reasons he is content.

Mr. Woodbury does not expect to let his large tract of land go without irrigation. He will build dams and an underground ditch, such as Dr. Strickler has at his place. He will undoubtedly be able to secure plenty of water in this way.

There was rumored talk of an injunction yesterday, to stop the Council from issuing the bonds to secure money to make the purchase. As stated in these columns before, the right purchased is No. 3, and calls for twenty-one cubic feet of water per second. Ditch right No. 1 is owned in Pueblo county, and calls for four cubic feet of water; No. 2 has practically been abandoned; No. 2½ calls for enough water to irrigate eighty acres of land, and it is perhaps something of a question how much water that calls for at any time. It will be seen that the city has secured the largest right, and undoubtedly the most valuable.

An argument is being used against the purchase that the water can only be taken out at the same ditch for which it was claimed, and that if the city buys the Woodbury right it will have to build a pumping station and pump the water thirty miles up hill. Supreme court decisions in Colorado and Montana have long since settled these questions, and the Council was fully advised before it went into the matter.

Mr. Nagarkar's Lectures.

One of the delegates from India to the Religious Parliament at Chicago was Mr. B. B. Nagarkar. He is a member of the body known as the Brahmo Somaj; was educated at the University of Bombay and belongs to the high caste. He speaks English fluently and felicitously. He produced a profound impression at the great congress. He has lectured in many of the large cities of the East, and wherever he has appeared great enthusiasm has been awakened among thoughtful and cultivated persons.

Mr. Nagarkar will give two lectures in All Souls' Church in this city on the evenings of January 25th and 27th, at 8 o'clock. His topics will be:

1. "The Hindus; Their Social and Domestic Manners and Customs."
2. "The Development of Religious Thought in India."

Those who wish for first-hand knowledge of a most interesting people will not fail to hear him.

Tickets at Robinson's and at the Consolidated book store. 35 cents for a single lecture; 50 cents for both lectures.

THE MOHICAN LEASED.

A Promising Prospect Secured by Cy Hall of Denver.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 23.—Cy Hall of Denver secured by bond and lease for $5,000 today the Mohican, an undeveloped claim located on Squaw mountain. A good vein has been opened up on the property. The new owner will push development work and is confident of making a shipping mine of his prospect within a few months.

Free Coinage for American Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Meredith (Dem.) of Virginia offered in the House today a bill authorizing the owners of silver bullion mined or produced in the United States to have it coined into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains, at any United States mint on the same terms and conditions that gold is now coined. The dollars coined are to be legal tender for all debts or demands, public or private.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

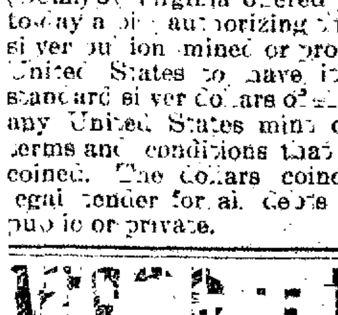
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WEAK MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT

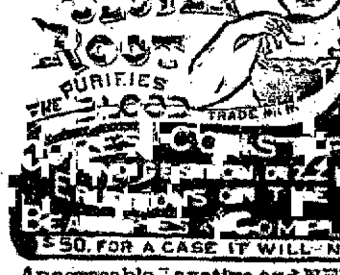
PURIFIES THE BLOOD. CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. GIVES FRESH, CLEAR SKIN. $50. FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

FOR SALE BY

F. E. ROBINSON, Druggist.



DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS. A MILD PHYSIC.

ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.

A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They act mildly, neither gripe nor sicken as other pills do. To convince you of their merits we will mail samples free, or a full box for 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Bosanko Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Druggist.

FAT PEOPLE.

Park Obesity Pills will reduce your weight PERMANENTLY from 12 to 15 pounds a month. NO STARVING, sickness or injury; NO PUBLICITY. They build up the health and beautify the complexion, leaving NO WRINKLES or flabbiness. STOUT ABDOMENS and difficult breathing surely relieved. NO EXPERIMENT but a scientific and positive relief, adopted only after years of experience. All orders supplied direct from our office. Price $2 per package, or three packages for $5, by mail post-paid. Testimonials and particulars (sealed) 2 cents.

All Correspondence Strictly Confidential.

PARK REMEDY CO., Boston, Mass.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William J. Wilcox, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of William J. Wilcox, late of the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County court of said El Paso county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1894, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 12th day of January, A. D. 1894.

JAMES M. WILCOX, Administrator.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

—AND—

The Weekly Gazette

ONE YEAR,

One Dollar and a Half

Address all orders to

THE GAZETTE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The undersigned, being the owners of more than 50 per cent. of the capital stock of The Chilcotto Ditch company, hereby give notice that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation at the office of the secretary of said company in the town of Fountain, El Paso county, Colorado, on Monday, the 5th day of February, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place the proposition to renew the life of said corporation for 20 years from the 11th day of February, 1894, will be submitted to the votes of the stockholders of said company, in pursuance of Section 161, of Chapter XIX of the General Statutes of the State of Colorado.

S. D. BRADFORD,
C. C. MILLER,
R. E. PERKINS,
GEO. I. PHILLIPS,
O. S. LOOMIS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Gordon Land, then of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado did on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county state of Colorado in book 118, at page 88, on the 14th day of March, 1890, convey to James C. Woodbury of said El Paso county and State aforesaid, as trustee, and upon his failure or inability to act or in the event of his absence from the State of Colorado then to the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in said county of El Paso, Colorado, to-wit: The southwest quarter and the west one-half of the northwest quarter of Section numbered thirty-six (36) Township numbered seventeen (17) south of range numbered sixty-five (65) west of the 6th P. M. Also the undivided and exclusive ownership of the Straw ditch and one-half interest in the Bourke ditch, the same being all the water rights of said land, to secure the payment of his three certain promissory notes for the principal sum of $6,500 bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable as therein set forth with interest at eight per cent. per annum and payable semi-annually, said notes being payable to the order of Louis W. Irvine, and said conveyance being made free and clear of all encumbrances except a trust deed for $2,500.

Whereas it is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes when due, or interest thereon when due then it shall and may be lawful for said trustee or his successor in trust to sell and dispose of said premises, and out of the proceeds thereof pay said notes, with accrued interest thereon, and expenses of sale, after having given four weeks notice by advertisement in any newspaper published in said El Paso County, Colorado, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said notes, and the same are now past due and unpaid

Now, therefore, at the request of Wm. G. Waddell, the legal holder of said notes, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by said trust deed, I, said trustee, or in case of my inability or failure to act or in the event of my absence from the State of Colorado, then the then Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front entrance of the County Clerk's office in the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, sell, subject to above encumbrance, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the above described property for the purpose of paying said notes and all the costs connected with this trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 3, A. D. 1894.

JAMES C. WOODBURY, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, successor in trust.

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

United States Mineral and Pension Attorney,

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

113 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of Colorado, The Colorado Midland Railway Company and The Aspen Short Line Railway Company, each a corporation of said State, have been consolidated, and that such consolidated company is now incorporated under the laws of the State, by the name of The Colorado Midland Railroad Company.

E. WILDER,
Secretary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George H. Stewart, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor and executrix of the last Will and Testament of George H. Stewart, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the January term, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1894.

JOSEPH C. HELM, Executor,
HATTIE N. STEWART, Executrix.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Dec. 30, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on February 20, 1894, viz: James F. Roper, H. E. No. 6709, for the sw¼ sec 30, Tp. 13 s, r 64 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Samuel J. Dyer, Peter Flynn, John Schmidt, John W. Howe, all of Falcon, Colorado.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Albert B. Whitmore and Walter Whitmore of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the first day of April, A. D. 1890, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso County, as [illegible] of Colorado, on the first day of A[illegible] page 13, convey to John L. [illegible] as trustee, the followin[g illegible] premises, situate in the [illegible] State of Colorado, to-wit:

The southeast quarter o[illegible] ter (s e ¼ s [illegible]) the west half (w [illegible]) of the northeast quarter [illegible] ¼); the northeast quarter of [illegible] quarter (n e ¼ n e ¼); the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter (n w ¼ s e ¼) of section twenty-nine (29); the south half of the northeast quarter (s ½ n e ¼), and south half of northwest quarter (s ½ n w ¼) of section thirty (30); the west half (w ½) and north half of northeast quarter (n ½ n e ¼) of section thirty-one (31); the northeast quarter [illegible] the north half of the northwest quarter (n ½ n w ¼); the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter (s w ¼ n w ¼); the north half of southwest quarter (n ½ s w ¼), and southwest quarter of southwest quarter (s w ¼ s w ¼) of section thirty-two (32) of township eleven (11) south, of range sixty-four (64) west; also the northwest quarter (n w ¼) of section six (6) township twelve (12) south of range sixty-four (64) west, being 2001.20 acres more or less, together with all improvements thereon or connected therewith; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of their thirteen certain promissory notes bearing date first day of April, 1890, each for the principal sum of one thousand dollars, each payable to the order of J. Arthur Connell & Co., five years after the dates thereof with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from date until paid, interest payable annually, and evidenced by sixty-five interest notes, and

Whereas, Said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes, or interest notes according to the tenor and effect thereof, or any part thereof, or a breach of any of the covenants or agreements contained in said deed of trust, then and in that case the said trustee shall, upon the application of the legal holder of said notes, sell the said lands and premises for the purpose of paying the principal of said notes, the interest due thereon and all moneys that may have been paid by the holder of said notes for taxes on said land and premises, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust deed, and

Whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of the death, resignation, removal or absence, temporary or permanent, from the county of El Paso, or refusal or failure or inability of the said John L. Armit to act as trustee, then the then acting County Clerk of said El Paso county, shall be and is made successor in trust with full power and authority to act as such trustee; and

Whereas, John L. Armit is absent from the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, and has refused to act as such trustee, whereby Frank W. Howbert, the acting County Clerk of El Paso county, has become and is successor in trust, with full power to act as such successor in trust; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said promissory notes, falling due on April 1, 1893, and the same is overdue and still remains unpaid, and application has been made to me, the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, the acting County Clerk of El Paso county, as successor in trust, by the legal holder of said note to sell the said above described lands and premises in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust; and

Whereas, the legal holder of said notes by virtue of a clause in said trust deed has declared both principal and interest on said notes due and payable;

Now therefore, I, Frank W. Howbert, the acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust as aforesaid, do hereby give public notice that in pursuance of such application and under and by virtue of the authority of, and for the purposes expressed in said deed of trust, I will, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door (on Nevada avenue) of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell and dispose of at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, all the above described lands and premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Albert B. Whitmore and Walter Whitmore, their heirs and assigns therein, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, and all interest due thereon up to the time of said sale, and money paid out for taxes together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Successor in Trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 2d, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four hundred and ninety and fifty one hundredths dollars ($490.50) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Charles H. Adams and Mertie D. Adams, in favor of A. A. McGovney, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Charles H. Adams and Mertie D. Adams, by selling the following property to-wit: an undivided one-sixth (1-6) interest in the "Moonlight" lode mining claim, the location certificate of which is recorded in book 1 of location certificates page 39, of the records of El Paso county, Colo. Also an undivided one-sixth (1-6) interest in the "Bob Lincoln" lode mining claim, the location certificate whereof is recorded in book 5 of location certificates at page 284, of said records, all the said lode mining claims situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso county, Colo.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Charles H. Adams and Mertie D. Adams in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 26th day of January, 1894, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the county court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 30th day of December, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

COLBURN & DUDLEY AND G. W. MUSSER,
Attorneys.

Date of first publication, January 4th, 1894.
Date of last publication, January 25th, 1894.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NYE ON RAZORBACKS.

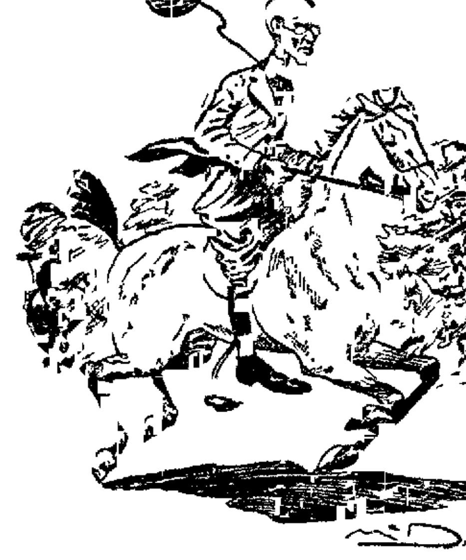
HE IS STILL IN ENGLAND GETTING POINTS ON HUNTING.

Getting on a Hunter That Once Belonged to Dunraven and Doing Some Cute Tricks. A Visit to the Tower of London, With Stubborn Facts on Same.

Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.

LONDON, E. C., Jan. 6, 1894.

Of late I am getting many points on the subject of hunting, especially fox hunting, with a view to hunting the fox more when I get back to my estates in North Carolina, where the fox is to be seen very often. We have a slow set of hounds, however, in North Carolina, and I am getting together there a pack of the



MAN AND HORSE.

swiftest razorback hogs in the state now, with a view to building up a more chaste and beautiful hunt than I find here in England. My razorbacks have a strain of the finest and haughtiest aristocratic southern blood in their veins, having over a hundred years ago eaten a gentleman belonging to a very old family, and this, combined with their sterling qualities of mind and heart, which they breathe in with every Blue mountain zephyr of North Carolina, makes them by birth and association well adapted to the chase.

They are also perfectly free from the entanglements of pedigree. They sniff the glad morn, and with no bitter memories of who their parents were they curl their cute little tails over their keen, wire edge backs and scamper cross country like the evil one beating tanbark.

Here, where the horses' tails and the wages of the workingman are both docked, the fox has to be taken from the zoological garden, and that makes it expensive. This has driven the patrons of the chase and descendants of Richard Cœur de Leon to the drag hunt, and the heroic sons of the crusaders may now be seen following the aniseseed bag across the Kate Greenaway heaths and dressed in John Gilpin clothes.

Four years ago here I was given a hunter and very hospitably asked to join. One very sweet thing about the Englishman is the fact that he gives the American credit for being a perfect devil to ride and a sure shot, ready and willing to put out a mosquito's eye at 50 yards with a revolver and let the spectator select which eye at that. I was fool enough to try it, for I had taken a goblet of shandygaff and was reckless, especially when I heard that we were after an aniseseed bag that would not turn when trodden upon.

The hunter was one formerly owned by Lord Dunraven, well bred, except that he held his mutilated tail rather too high, I thought. Well, I took him from the groom, a high church young man with a complexion like the heart of a rose, and leading the hunter away to a fence got aboard of him.

You have heard about the rider and the steed seeming almost like one, so utterly were they en rapport with each other. Well, most anybody could tell by looking closely where the horse began and where I left off. That's one thing I like about myself—I cannot deceive any one.

"Look," I said, "ladies and gentlemen, and you will notice that there is no deception here. The streak of scenery is the line where I leave off and the horse begins." Then they all laughed merrily, for they are as kind that way and gently bred as possible, and lots of things I did that day were accepted as humor of a high order when it was as a matter of fact only the evidence that I had gnawed off more than I could chew.

Did you ever see a self made man who did not think he could ride on a horse as easily as he could on an annual pass? I never did.

I was not in at the death of the aniseseed bag, but I want to say right here that witch hazel is one of the best things to relieve soreness that I ever tried. Take the extract, fill ing a bathtub two-thirds full of it, get in gently and order a good, thrilling book and your meals. Continue till pain is relieved.

I am ordering a whipper in from Busbee, N. C., to take charge of my pack, and when spring opens you'll hear the whoops and hallos on my estates day after day.

Another good thing about the razorback for fox chasing is that you do not have to follow him up on horseback to keep him on the scent. He doesn't care a scent whether he can smell the fox or not, for he follows him by sight and not by faith. Thus the disagreeable task of putting on a red coat and tight white breeches and high hat to ride over fences and things is entirely saved. Set your well trained razorback on the trail of a fox, and then you may go and play billiards if you choose. Not only will a well trained razorback overtake the fox and eat him, but the pack often scare up two or three more on the way and sample them.

I took a pack of razorbacks to Colorado last season on a wager to see if they could successfully hunt the jack rabbit, which is a match for the greyhound and deerhound. We started a jack rabbit out that had been training all summer.

Then we gave the hounds a start five minutes later. Five minutes after that we unleashed my ridge rooter Lalla Rookh and her associates.

In 27 minutes they had shaken the life out of the john rabbit, after losing eight minutes on the way killing and eating the greyhounds.

But enough of this. Sporting matters have their place, but let us not allow them to usurp more important things.

Who of my readers has ever heard of the Tower of London? Do not be ashamed to say so if you have not.

It is a very interesting place, and as I had seen nothing in print regarding it during the past week I set aside a day to visit it, thinking at the same time how interesting a few stubborn facts would read regarding this old historic rolling mill, which latter it resembles very much.

The janitors are dressed in gay attire and, with their spears, look like a lot of Fresh Air fund boys going out for a day to spear pickerel. They are called beef eaters, which is a corruption of a French word which does not mean anything of the kind.

The tower is open every day, including Sunday, and is free on Saturday. I went on Saturday.

It is said to stand on the site of an old Roman fortress, but no one is perfectly positive about it except Mr. Besant, and he won't tell.

I wish I had more space to describe the tower in and had an understanding with this paper whereby I would be paid by the column. I would then give a word picture here which would save the reader $500 in traveling expenses and $5,000 in maritime nausea.

The building looks as much like a tower as Tattersall's livery and sale stable in New York.

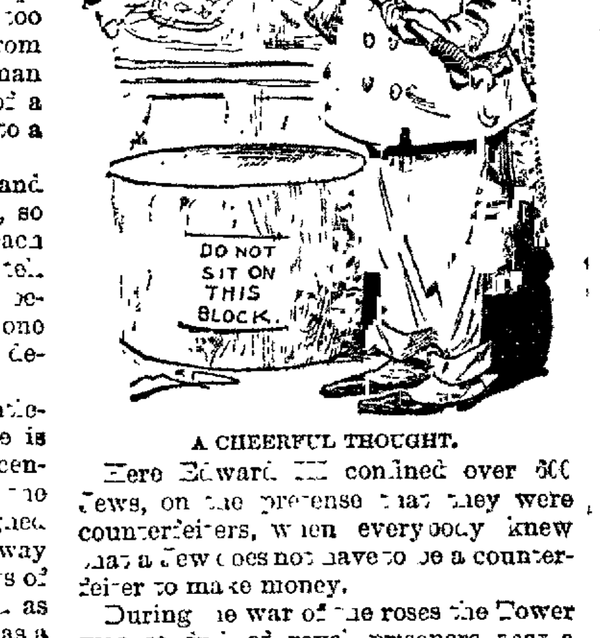
No, it does not, come to think it over —more like the Forty-second Street reservoir, or the depot at Council Bluffs, Ia. It is a sort of combination of these styles and is paired with old Dominick's, like the site of the old Bastile in Paris. They look like one-fourth of an acre of salt rising bread just ready to bake or the good intentions used on the road to the Bad Lands.

There is a moat around the building, but it is dry, though they tell me it can be flooded at any time. I offered a beef eater 2 bob to flood it, and he was just going to do it when his superior came out and wanted 5 bob for himself. I saw that it would be no object to visit the Tower on Saturday if I fooled all my money away in this manner, so I withdrew the offer.

The Tower covers 13 acres, and the pence paid in by the public does not pay for sweeping the sidewalk.

It was used by Henry II as a royal lodgment, but since has been mostly used as a place to jug Scotch kings in. Griffin, prince of Wales, was also a prisoner here, and in trying to escape from his turret broke the rope, and the place where he fell was a sight to behold. His son was killed in battle soon after and his head put up on the same turret by Edward, who slew him. It was the custom in those days to put the heads of your enemies on the gateposts to scare the postman.

But these customs have all been given up now, and football takes their place.



A CHEERFUL THOUGHT.

Here Edward III confined over 600 Jews, on the pretense that they were counterfeiters, when everybody knew that a Jew does not have to be a counterfeiter to make money.

During the war of the roses the Tower was so full of royal prisoners that a prince had to engage his cell by telegraph or sleep on the billiard table.

Every little while a message would come something like this:

Room Clerk, Tower, London, England:

Please reserve Sir Simon of Burley's room for me as soon as he is beheaded and oblige

RICHARD II.

The Scotch king James also put up at the Tower for 18 years, but got out on a habeas corpus and again ruled his people.

The Duke of Gloucester used the tower for his waiting room many years. Before he killed people he corralled them here. He drowned his brother, the Duke of Clarence, in a butt of wine here, making a kind of butt of the poor chap, as he had done for years, and then sold the wine to a "public" down town for a high price on account of its bouquet.

He also had his two beautiful nephews murdered here and buried at the foot of the staircase of the White tower.

Richard killed quite a number of his casual acquaintances and was the first to introduce what is now called in England "the function," at which he generally contributed a relative who had consented to oblige.

Henry VIII did the same thing, contributing his wives and many other personal friends, including Cromwell, a rising young man, while Annie Askew, a cultivated young lady with a heart as pure as the best baking powder today, was tortured quite a good deal and then burned at Smithfield.

I often wonder whether the Apaches were originally cruel or whether they got so by aping John Smith and the pilgrim fathers. Where are they?

The case of Lady Jane Grey was the saddest, for she had only reigned 10 days and was working on her message when she was imprisoned in the Tower and finally executed. After that to the time of the imprisonment and execution of Sir Walter Raleigh there was a good lively business going on, clear down to the deaths of Lords Balermo, Lovat and Kilmarnock.

"Buffetiers" is the word I was trying to recall, from which "beef eaters" is derived.

The Wakefield tower is used as a jewelry store now and storage for crowns, etc. These are behind a strong cage, so built that no one has ever been able to realize on this stock of goods.

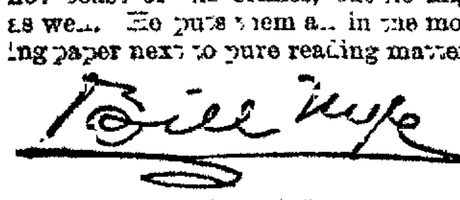
Queen Victoria's crown, made in 1838, contains 2,783 diamonds, all of which are real, and the whole outfit is worth $550,000 or thereabouts. There are several crowns here used indoors by former monarchs and St. Edward's staff, a 90 pound cane, voted to him as the most popular man in town. The knob on the top is said to contain a silver of the true cross. When we get the true history of the cross, I am led to believe we will find that it was drawn to the top of Calvary by an eight horse team.

There are many other things, such as scepters and various articles which I tried to get as Christmas presents for loved ones at home, but failed.

The block and heading ax gave me a good deal of comfort, for I could see by their use that once the English were as rude and coarse as we are now. It has taken thousands of years for the Briton to outgrow the use of the instruments of torture seen now in the council chamber of the Tower.

May we not hope some day to be also refined and cultivated? I trust so.

Max O'Rell says the Englishman conceals his wickedness, while the Frenchman boasts of it. The American does not boast of his crimes, but he might as well. He puts them all in the morning paper next to pure reading matter.



JACK DEMPSEY'S VIEW.

The Famous Pugilist's Estimate of Corbett and Mitchell.

The outcome of the proposed battle between James J. Corbett of California and Charles Mitchell of England has caused more speculation among sporting men than any similar contest of the kind that I remember. The majority of the talent I know favor Corbett. Such undoubted authorities as A. Smith, Pat Sheedy, John L. Sullivan, Michael F. and Philip Dwyer are sure that the Californian cannot lose. On the other hand, such equally competent au-

thorities as Bat Masterson, the great sportsman of Denver; Parson Davies, the backer of Peter Jackson, and Colonel Bill Harding feel equally certain that the Briton will win the golden prize.

Among the great masses of the people who go to make up the sporting world doubt and uncertainty exist as to which of the rival gladiators will prove the better man. This is due to the fact that both are practically unknown quantities, as neither has yet succumbed to defeat. Corbett's unknown quantity is his willingness or ability to endure punishment; Mitchell's, as to what constitutes the limitations of his physical powers. The Englishman has met all kinds of opponents from giants to pygmies and has never got worse than a draw. The bigger the chaps he would face the better he would show to advantage. That was because he was quicker and swifter than they and could get out of harm's way. Big men, with few exceptions, are slow, and a good, clever fellow of middle size can easily elude their advances.

How anybody can question Corbett's willingness to take punishment—in other words, his gameness—is more than I can understand. I know him to be game to his heart's core, and I want to dissipate right here and now the idea prevalent in many quarters that there is a "streak of the yellow" in his composition. I say this unreservedly, for I know whereof I speak. I was Joe Choynski's second on the occasion of his memorable battle with Corbett in California a few years ago. That battle lasted 27 rounds and was the hardest the champion ever fought. Early in the fight Jim broke his right arm, but kept on unflinchingly, although he suffered excruciating pain. By the cleverest possible maneuvering he kept Choynski at bay with his long left and avoided punishment.

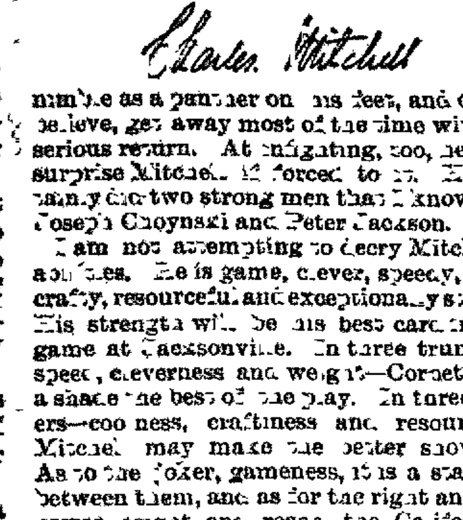
About the eighteenth round I told Joe to go in at Jim and try to discourage him by fast and furious fighting and thus quickly end the battle. Well, Joe rushed at Jim like a human hurricane. He rained a shower of vicious blows upon Jim's head, face and body. Jim, by reason of his disabled right, could not ward all of them off, and he received a fearful pommeling. He never blenched. He took his punishment like a Spartan. He kept his head as well as his heart and was cool throughout. The fast work soon tired Joe, and then Jim displayed his generalship as well as his gameness, and he came back at Joe. His muscles seemed made of steel, and he seemed to be as tireless as a steam engine. He kept jabbing and jabbing at Joe's nose, eyes and mouth, and he never let up until he gave his fellow townsman his quietus.

Now as to the battle. It may be a long one or a short one, according to the tactics employed by the men. My belief is that it will be a fairly long one, more so than the Corbett-Sullivan fight, because Mitchell will be a much liner fellow than the "Big Fellow." He will be able to endure a far greater strain.

It is hard to outline another man's plan of action, but I think Mitchell's will be to try to get under Corbett's guard and punish him about the body. He is so much shorter than Corbett that he knows it will be an extremely difficult task to reach his face at outfighting. He need not rush and do the leading to accomplish this, as many people think, but simply await Corbett's lead and counter on the body. I think that Mitchell expects and is willing to receive lots of punishment about the head so as to get in a few rib roasters on Jim's body. I

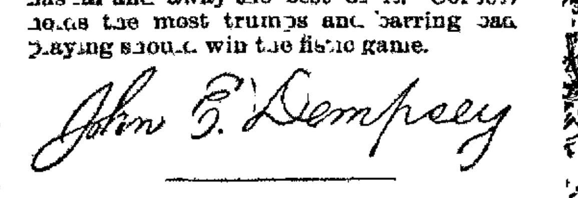
He believes, I am told, that Jim cannot hit him hard enough to knock him out.

Corbett, I believe, will be prepared for every move Mitchell may make. When he leads at the Briton's head, he will take care, too, to protect his body. Besides, he is as



nimble as a panther on his feet, and can, I believe, get away most of the time without serious return. At infighting, too, he may surprise Mitchell if forced to it. He certainly has two strong men that I know of—Joseph Choynski and Peter Jackson.

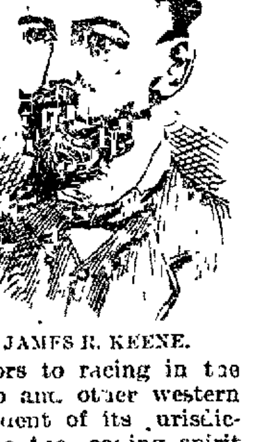
I am not attempting to decry Mitchell's abilities. He is game, clever, speedy, cool, crafty, resourceful and exceptionally strong. His strength will be his best card in the game at Jacksonville. In three trumps—speed, cleverness and weight—Corbett has a shade the best of the play. In three others—coolness, craftiness and resources—Mitchell may make the better showing. As to the joker, gameness, it is a standoff between them, and as for the right and left power, height and reach, the Californian has far and away the best of it. Corbett holds the most trumps and barring bad playing should win the fistic game.



NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB SCHEME.

A Turf Reform Project Championed by James R. Keene and Other Turfmen.

The project to establish a national jockey club that shall control running races is attracting a great deal of attention just now. The object of the new club is to reform certain abuses on the turf and revive general interest in the sport. James R. Keene, the famous turfman and Wall street speculator, is the most active champion of the project, but it has the support of such well known horsemen as John A. Morris, August and Perry Belmont, J. O. Donner, Philip Dwyer, John Hunter, J. B. Haggin, A. F. Walcott, W. H. Thompson, William Jay, Pierre Lorillard and others. Although the club is talked of as a national affair it will, for the present at least, confine its labors to racing in the east, and the Chicago and other western tracks will be independent of its jurisdiction. James R. Keene, the leading spirit in the enterprise, has the greatest string of thoroughbreds on the turf today, and during the season of 1893 his horses won more money than any stable in the United States or Great Britain. The star of his string is the unbeaten Domino, winner of $170,5?0. The total earnings of his stable for the year were $277,048.



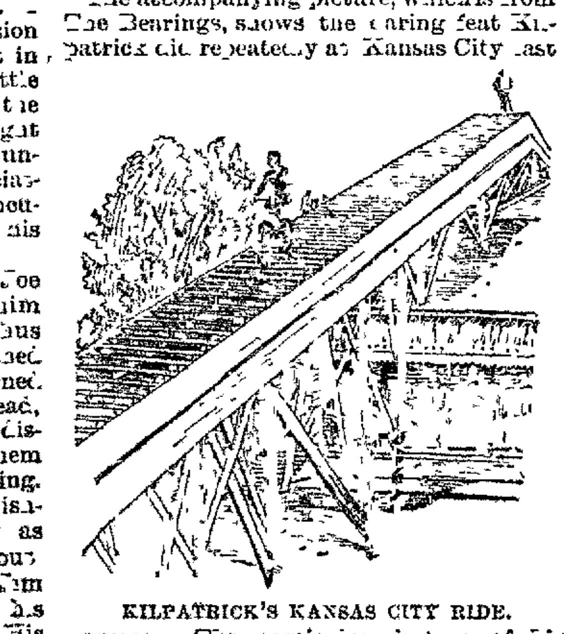
JAMES R. KEENE.

Mr. Keene is about 55 years of age and one of the most daring speculators Wall street has ever known. He was born in the east, went to California during the gold excitement, and operating as a broker made $6,000,000 in daring operations against Flood, O'Brien and other San Francisco mining kings. In 1876 he removed to New York "with a parlor car full of cash to drain Jay Gould," as he was reported to have remarked. When Gould heard this statement, he is credited with having retorted that he would send Keene back to California in a freight car. In two years Keene was nearly pauperized, but in 188– he was richer than ever before. That year he sent his great horse Foxhall abroad and captured the grand prize of Paris, the Czarowitz and the Cambridgeshire stakes. In 188– Gould forced Keene to the wall, but he has since made another immense fortune, paid all his old debts and resigned all thought of going back to California in a freight car, now that Gould is dead.

Kilpatrick's Daring Ride.

One of the most daring wheelmen in the world is Charles G. Kilpatrick, the one legged trick rider who gained fame several years ago by riding a bicycle down the west steps of the capitol at Washington. Several wheelmen equipped with the conventional number of nether limbs had previously performed the feat, but Kilpatrick is the only one legged man who ever shot down the 80 steps at the rate of 120 feet in three seconds.

The accompanying picture, which is from The Bearings, shows the daring feat Kilpatrick did repeatedly at Kansas City last



KILPATRICK'S KANSAS CITY RIDE.

summer. The particular feature of his performance was his ride down a specially built flight of stairs 120 feet long, 50 feet high and only 5 feet wide. Down these steps he rode twice a day for six weeks. During one of the evening performances the electric lights went out just as he started, leaving him to make the descent in the dark. He got to the ground in safety, but swears that there is not money enough in the world to hire him to try it again. It took him just 2½ seconds to make the descent.

In Constant Practice.

Actor—He can play "drunken parts" better than any one in the profession.

Manager—Yes, but the trouble is he is too fond of rehearsing.—New York Herald.

A Testimonial.

"I understand you tried the faith cure with success."

"I did. My faith was cured."—Life.

TAINT OF THE GOBLIN.

STILL CLINGS TO SOME HISTORIC HOUSES IN WASHINGTON.

Notorious Superstition of the Colored People—A Famous Haunted House—An Interesting Spook—Beautiful Marcia Burns—The Blaine Red House.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1?.—The public spirited gentlemen who some time ago formed themselves into an association for preservation of the historic houses of Washington have had some strange experiences. They have unearthed more superstition and been put to more annoyance on account thereof than falls to the lot of most societies. They have discovered that nearly all of the old houses of the city are believed to be haunted, especially by the colored men whom they have desired to employ as cleaners and caretakers. The colored people of Washington are notoriously superstitious, as the most of their race everywhere, and belief in haunted houses is so prevalent

here as to lead to a good deal of trouble in finding whitewashers, masons' helpers and other workmen to repair the historic mansions with which the city teems.

Lincoln Superstitions.

The gentleman who recently took possession of the old house on Tenth street in which Abraham Lincoln died was surprised when servant after servant employed by him left the same day she came. As long as daylight continued there was peace in the domestic establishment, but when the shades of darkness fell athwart the city the colored cook departed for a habitation more to her liking. It is one of the traditions of Washington that the ghost of Mr. Lincoln returns four times a week to the house in which his spirit breathed its last the day after his shooting by Wilkes Booth in the theater across the street.

One of the most famous of all the haunted houses in Washington is the Winter house, which stands near the navy yard, in a quarter of the city now inhabited principally by poor people, but which was once the aristocratic section of the young capital. That was in the days when the great white statehouse on the Roman hill was in process of erection and Washington was a mere village, straggling out over several farms of mud and underbrush. The only approaches to the city at that time were by water and stagecoach. The railway was undreamed of, and therefore the speculator and investor naturally argued that the water approaches would become valuable before any other part of the town. Hence it was that many rows of mansions, fine and costly in their day, were erected near the navy yard.

A Well Known Tradition.

One of these was the Winter house, occupied by a family which grew rich out of the appreciation of the value of Washington real estate early in the present century. A picturesque old place it is, and to this day capable of being turned into a fine residence. But it has not been occupied for about 50 years and never will be again. Its reputation as a haunted house is so well established that the colored people who live in the neighborhood are afraid to pass it alone at night, and if compelled to go that way they hurry by, with many a furtive look over their shoulders.

The tradition is that every night may be heard the sound of a coach rolling up to the door, when the wheels stop and the old fashioned step with which the coaches of our grandfathers were provided is let down with a bang and rattle, and some one alights from the vehicle. In a few seconds the step is heard clanging together, and then the wheels rumble away, and the sound of the horses' hoofs is heard dying away in the distance. Every other colored man and woman you meet in that part of the city avers with all seriousness that he or she has heard this coach roll up to the winter mansion a hundred times, "an it allus makes my blood freeze in my body, boss."

Some of the descendants of the Winter family still live in Washington, but for some reason they do not care to improve and live in their property. A few years ago they made an effort to induce some of the colored families of the neighborhood to occupy the mansion and offered the place rent free for a year. But no one would take it even on these terms.

The Van Ness Mansion.

The most famous of all the historic houses of Washington is said to be haunted. That is the Van Ness mansion, which stands about a quarter of a mile southwest of the White House and in plain view from Mr. Cleveland's windows and also from the offices of the secretary of state and secretary of the treasury. Within the inclosure which surrounds this old house is the first house built in Washington, the cottage where lived crusty Davy Burns, who had the nerve to "sass" George Washington, with his pretty daughter, who afterward became the heiress and society belle, wife of General Van Ness, a high born and very swell congressman from New York. The story of the Davy Burns cottage and Van Ness mansion, which was built after the marriage of the heiress and for 10 or 15 years was the leading social house of the capital, has been told a hundred times. But it is not generally known that a crisp, new $50 note from the government money mill over there by the monument across the common would not induce a Washington colored man to enter this old house after sunset. That it is a haunted house every colored man of the neighborhood knows just as well as he knows that he is alive.

When the Association For Preservation of Historic Houses visited the first house built in Washington and its more pretentious but now sadly decayed neighbor a few days ago with a view to erecting upon the mansion a tablet indicative of its historic importance, they were surprised by the warning given them by a friendly colored man. "Don't youse stay around here after nightfall, less yo' want the life scare outen yo," said he, and when pressed for an explanation he declared that every night the spirit of beautiful Marcia Burns, in her nightrobe and carrying in her long arms a tiny baby, was seen roaming about the rooms and halls and even out into the yard under the trees. Marcia Burns died in the cottage while yet a young wife and a much younger mother, and tradition about the ghost with the baby has been handed down through four or five generations of colored neighbors.

Until recently the colored people of that part of the city used the grounds of the Van Ness mansion as a sort of picnic resort, drinking beer under the trees and dancing on the lawn. But they never stand longer than till the sun began to drop below the wooded heights of General Lee's family home—Arlington farm—across the river, and then they departed for their homes with more than their usual haste.

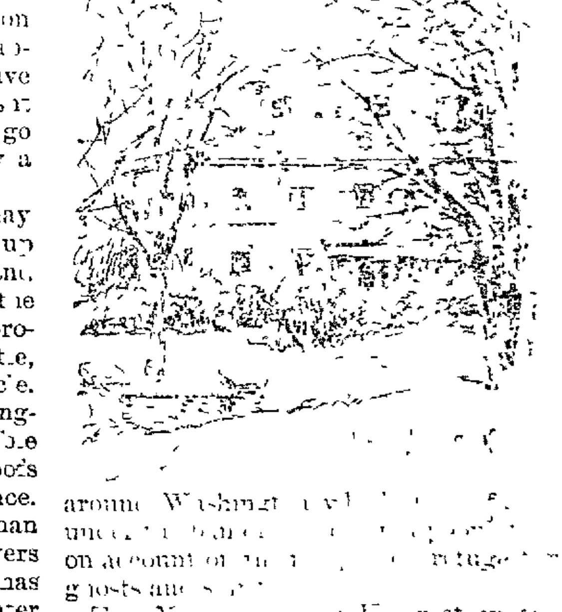
The Octagon House.

A mansion noted in its day as one of the finest houses of the capital and once occupied by a president and his family is among the haunted habitations of this ghost ridden city. It is the old Octagon house, which stands on New York avenue, not far from the war department. It was to this house that President and Mrs. Madison fled when the British burned the roof of the executive mansion. In this house, which receives its name from its peculiar shape, some very important treaties were signed. For one winter its walls rang with the laugh of the society grandees and dames of the period. But for near a half century it has been abandoned to the rats and other vermin simply because the neighbors declare it to be haunted.

Their story is that an officer of the war of 1812 who lost his life in a duel on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, and who had been a favorite with President and Mrs. Madison and often a guest of their house, returns occasionally and walks the halls and rooms of the dwelling, with his cocked hat on his head and his long sword dangling at his heels. The Octagon house is still in a good state of preservation. Its walls are thick and strong, and the old place could, at small expense, be transformed into a desirable residence. But no one would rent it if it were remodeled. Plenty of white families would be glad to rent it if the terms were made reasonable, but they would not be able to keep any servants, and the colored neighbors would scare the wits out of their children before they had lived there a month.

Omens and Luck.

Owing to the almost universal employment of colored domestics in Washington, a house that is once rated as haunted in the estimation or fancy of the dusky part of the population is a ruined house. It never more will return anything on its value. Its owner had as well tear down the structure, change as much as possible the appearance of the premises and trust to luck. Even then the chances are that the taint of the goblin will cling to it and the dusky population will refuse for many a year to live there. There are a score or perhaps 50 houses in and



around Washington which have been [illegible] on account of the [illegible] for [illegible] ghosts and [illegible].

The Morris house on Eighteenth street has none, [illegible] of the city is the finest piece of property, [illegible] has been ruined as an investment by the senseless craze of the colored folks. Over in Georgetown, the oldest part of Washington—for Georgetown was a thriving village when young Washington was a boy, having been named after King George and not after George Washington, as many suppose—there must be fully a dozen of these haunted houses. Many of them are valuable property, and their owners, after trying in vain to rent them, have been compelled to tear them down and erect new buildings.

The Red House.

Even Mrs. Blaine has had trouble in getting and keeping colored servants, because the colored people have been superstitious about her house, known now as the Red House. They do not say it is haunted, but that it is unlucky. Because General Sickles shot Barton Key in front of it, an attempt was made to assassinate Secretary Seward within it, and because Walker Blaine and finally Mr. Blaine himself died there, the colored people, in their simple way, imagine that the house has fallen under the ban of the fates, and some of them refuse to work for its present owner through fear that the bad luck of the place will be visited upon them.

WALTER WELLMAN.

A BREATH OF SPRING.

OUR FASHION EDITOR PEEPS AT NEXT SEASON'S STYLES.

Princess Dresses and Polonaises Are to Be Worn — Bonnets and Hats Will Come Down Over the Ears—Funny Little Pancake Hats—New Fabrics and Colors.

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The preacher says that in the midst of life we are in death, and it occurs to me that in the midst of winter we are in spring, for, behold! the spring bonnets and fabrics begin to show a little, like the early flower beneath the snow. They are naturally not to be displayed in the stores yet—at any rate, until all the winter stock is exhausted—but I have seen them, and it is like a breath of spring days to be able to tell of something belonging to that season.

HOUSE DRESS.

First let me say that princess dresses and polonaises are to be in high style, and very pretty they are too. The polonaise is cut just like a princess gown, but shorter in front, and this is then lifted on the hips, with deep plaits, under buckles, straps or buttons, raising it to quite high panniers, and leaving the back or skirt to fall straight down, but on two or three occasions I noticed that there was a slight bouffant effect in the back.

Probably there never was a garment designed so admirably well calculated to display a trimming or sash as the polonaise, and it is could be a matter for congratulation that it is now possible to wear one. But the step from a polonaise to a Dolly Varden is a short one, and a watteau is also to be expected to follow that. We will be thankful for anything sent us, so it is not hoops, which the French are about to try a gain to force upon us.

The most noticeable of the new spring fashions is that bonnets and hats are made to come down over the ears, more than ever like those of our grandmothers. One quaint bonnet is made of yellow leghorn, fine and flexible, and this is a regular "cottage shape," with long sides. On the crown there are two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, drawn down so as to accentuate the shape. The inside is faced with shell pink torentine, and on the top is a panache of pink plumes, and two of them curl down inside the edge of the brim. There are strings of narrow velvet ribbon, which are to be simply under the chin. I cannot tell you how cunning and quaint this is. There was a hat made of violet and green straw, intermingled and woven into a fine, satiny surface. This had an auntie brim and a high peaked crown, surmounted by black and purple feathers and ribbon. Black velvet strings start on top of the crown and are drawn straight down to tie under the chin.

If we can judge of these autumn bonnets and some funny little pancake hats, we are of a sturdy to be treated to the oddest and daintiest of the headwear of a long forgotten time. But no one can say they are not pretty. Let us hope, however, that they are not the precursors of the re-emergence of the bonnet. With this style of bonnet the sleeves grow larger, and the 1830 fashion is quite as startling as before, though, generally speaking, sleeves are not so very large as they were. Still, they are quite wide enough.

One of the new fads is to have wide ties of silk edged with lace, or a bit of lace, tying in an immense bow under the chin, or falling in a deep jabot nearly covering the whole front of the dress. Some of them when made of lace have dozens of little "stickpins" in rhinestone or other imitation jewels set along to hold the plaits in place. One that attracted my attention today had several tiny pins of imitation emeralds, set to resemble a clover leaf, and, though the stones were palpably cheap the effect was certainly pretty. Fashion does not require them to be real. Another tasty caprice was to have a corsage of two kinds of silk, one dark, with the light one as yoke, basque frill and large puffed sleeves. The lighter portion was dotted in regular pattern with quite large garnet beads. The effect was very novel and pretty. There are many other ways of utilizing the jewel beads, chief among them being the sewing of crystal or pearl beads on dancing dresses.

To return to the question of spring. We are shown several samples of a new weave of wool resembling vicuna, soft, but very glossy and silky. This is shown in many very bright and rich colors, besides in soft, shaded stripes of gray to black or white. The new black goods of this kind are exceptionally handsome and will make up very well, besides being suitable for the accordion plaiting, which, we are now told, is to be a rage on all gowns that will permit it. The new eudora cloth is the most perfect black dress material ever produced, the Priestley silk warp henrietta included.

I notice among the things that will not be publicly shown until along in the middle of Lent a new cloaking for spring wraps called Campbell tartan plaid. The outer surface is dark, smooth and decorous, but it is reversible, and the facing is of large plaid in tartan colors. These will be made up into empire capes and York coats. The colors on the surface are brown, green, blue or black. The same style of goods were given some outlandish name last season, but they did not appeal as strongly then as they do now under their new title. These goods in heavier quality are worn to a slight extent now.

Among the colors expected to be most prominent next season will be brown. Some costumes will show several shades of that always genteel color. The prettiest of them all is the mordore. One very elegant model in brown had an underskirt of seal brown velutina. Above this was a cloth skirt, slightly lifted at each side. Around the bottom of this skirt there was a bias band of the same edged with a narrow braid of gold. There was a short redingote jacket of a sort of cedar brown, with a vest and high Worth collar of tan cloth. Under the edge of this a short seal brown military cape was fastened by a thick cord, and this was lined with gold colored silk. The whole outfit was a study of harmony in color.

For wear in the spring there are numbers of new fancies in velvet basque waists. These are warm, and with a light cape or fur capeline will be sufficient. I saw today several very handsome gowns finished and under way. Among them was a handsome black cloth suit for a young lady. The whole of the dress was black, but the vest front and cuffs were of white satin nearly hidden under a mass of jet passementerie. Several variations were made on a gown of black india silk, with the whole of the skirt accordion plaited. The waist had a corselet made of the same plaiting, and the upper portion was of maize velvet. The puffed sleeves were of maize florentine.

There is an infinite variety in tea and house gowns, each surpassing the last. The moire in rich colors, with a slight but graceful floral patterns thrown over the surface, is much liked for this kind of gowns, and when made with plenty of lace there could be nothing handsomer. There are several new patterns in laces which virtually make new laces of them. For instance, the bourdon lace has a very delicate and careful imitation of real point at the edge. Bourdon venetian, real duchess and point de gene are now made in patterns, carrying out the designs of the edging lace. The insertions are laid flat on the tea gowns and headings to the frills of edging.

I found another novel but most excellent thing today, which I believe was said to be a design made by Mrs. Cleveland recently. It is a dress for expectant mothers, and surely no other gown has ever been so well designed for the purpose. The back has three deep box plaits falling from the shoulders under the deep pointed collar, which falls from a velvet V shaped inset, both front and back. The collar crosses the breast and fastens loosely at the left side with a slight drapery, which lets the front hang in graceful folds. At each side is a deep box plait. The sleeves are large and drooping and finish at the elbow under an embroidery frill. I should have said the dress was of tan cashmere, with brown velvet inset and forearm pieces. The ornamented portions were simply cashmere embroidered.

EARLY SPRING ATTIRE.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Handy Sewing Bag.

It is really composed of two bags. To make it take silk or wide ribbon, two pieces of either, measuring about 5 inches in width and 15 long. Lay the pieces together and seam up both sides to within 1½ inches of either end. On one of the seams leave a space of three inches exactly in the center unsewed, and when the seams are done hem each edge of this part. Turn the whole right side out and stitch straight across the silk each side of the three inch space left unseamed, forming an oblong, into which may be slipped a needlebook cut of cardboard to fit. Cut two pieces, and when they are covered on both sides with the silk fasten them together on one end with chamois or fanne leaves between and a ribbon loop or two on the other end to pull the needlebook out with. That part of the silk left on either side of this space will form the bags, one on each side. Face the tops of each with contrasting silk, making places for drawstrings to match. The two bags are for spools and buttons, and a place for scissors, consisting of a strap and pointed fold of ribbon in which they may be put, is fastened on the under side of the part where the needlebook is placed. Either plain or flowered silk may be used.

A. L. W.

CALVERT HEIGHTS.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	17	1		$30	$0 14
	27	1		30	0 14
	28	1		30	0 14
	25	3		20	0 14
	26	3		20	0 14
	27	3		20	0 14
	35	4		20	0 14

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Allen, Albert	19 to 24	29	G. V.	$150	$2 15
Anderson, R. W.	8, 9	282	Mont.	650	32 80
Bradford, S. D.	n ½ 4	3		2850	70 68
Baird, W. C.	4	133		750	19 46
Bassett & Si	s ½ 12	227		300	17 47
Barnett, E. C.	26	103		2700	85 70
Barnes, W. R.	3 and w. 10 ft of 4	1	Roby's	200	2 70
Bennett, B. L.	n ½ 15	43		600	36 39
Belcher, E. A.	5, 6	2	Walnut	700	36 13
Benjamin, E. L. adm'r	w 60 ft of 9 and 10	94			
	16	104		$850	174 09
Brewster, O. S.		203		2500	125 98
Bell, Louisa	5	242		970	32 80
Brownlee, R. S.	und. ½ 8 and 9		Phillips	150	0 14
Brown, Charles	39 and 40	3	Wash. Hgts.	50	3 69
Brown, E. L.	3	8	Hillside	50	3 69
Brusoe, Ed	7 and w 20 ft of 8	5	W. Bluffs	2000	51 30
	9	2	"	200	10 25
Craig, Alice	5	51	W. C. S.	630	15 43
Craig, Mrs. M. G.	pt beg. 48⅔ ft w of sw cor lot 2 sec. 6, R. run w 48 2-15 ft, n 266 11/15 ft, e 48 2-15 ft, s to beg.	233		500	12 85
Clark, J. W.	10, 11	261		540	29 67
Calloway, Chauncey	7, 8, 10 and 11	6	P. P.	300	15 34
	2, 12, 13	5	"	375	19 17
	1, 2, 17	3	"	555	28 30
Childs, J. L.	w 50 ft of e 100 ft 5	34		1030	53 13
Courter, J. A.	7	6	R. L.	50	2 60
Crouch, E. A.	8	225	One.	700	35 20
Cushenbery, Eliza J.	16		S. & S.	500	12 92
Curtis, Edna	26	2	Roswell City	30	1 52
Daniels, W. A.	w 34⅔ of e 105 of 9 & 10	105		515	12 67
	19 to 16	8	Grandview	160	2 73
Draper, Kate Ann	24 and n½ 25	251	One	50	1 54
Davison, Mrs. C. T.	9	339		300	15 25
Davison, S.	8	8	Ft. Worth	40	1 98
De Coursey, E. L. gen' adm	s 80 ft 14, 15, 16, less 29 3-12 ft by 56 ft on cor of alley	92		2500	127 35
De Coursey, Mary A.	lot 13	92		2500	127 35
	n 100 ft 14, 15, 16	92		7300	382 49
Dwinell, L. E.	lot 15	63		1660	41 75
Everett, A. P.	pt block	226	Rogers	250	13 85
	beg. 50 ft e of sw cor said lot; run e 50 ft, n 100 ft, w 50 ft, s 100 to beg.				
Ehrich, Louis R.	31 and 32	71		3050	195 40
Franklin, Louis	w 25 ft of 9 and 10	124		350	17 90
Fuchen, E. E.	3	4	Hillside	220	6 35
Fisher, Mrs. M. L.	beg on e line blk 50 ft n from s cor said blk, run n 100 ft, w 190 ft, s 100, e 190 ft to beg —exc s 50 ft	224		1200	62 87
	s 38 ft of 7 and 8	13	Parish	400	20 18
Gandy, Newton S.	n 47½ ft of 1 and 2	3	"	250	7 14
Gee, Smith	21	2	Young's	340	15 60
Grierson, Geo.	18	13	Roswell City	30	1 50
Gilliam, Prudence	10	4	Orrin's	150	7 60
Geist, C. R.	23	63		2600	63 90
Gilbert, A. C.	7	2	Walker's	450	23 90
Gortner, H. D.	4	1	R. L.	550	13 47
	17	6	"	305	8 94
Goldacker, G. P.	s 47 ft of 49 and 50		Bristol's	650	50 40
Grafton, W. H.	3	1	Orrin's	90	4 02
Hatcher, John W.	16	2.5		400	20 19
Hawk, Martha	10	2	Goshen's	250	12 30
Hines, Thos.	pt beg s w cor said blk run n 50 ft, e 190 ft, s 50 ft, w 190 ft to beg.	249		380	8 82
Hagerty, C. C.	15, 16	12	Roswell City	50	2 50
Hunt, W. F.	2	3	Parrish	1020	52 48
		4	Spruce	100	5 03
	8		City Hill	75	3 72

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Willis, T.	a	24	W. C. S.	$800	$40 38
Wright, Mary E.	15	31		1250	67 11
	pt 17 and 18	93		1480	
	beg on s line lot 17, 70 ft e of sw cor, run n 100 ft, e 60 ft, s 100 ft, w 60 ft to beg.				
Wood, Stanley	22	1	Young's	50	2 55
Unknown	n ½ ft of 11	113		50	2 55
	7	143		300	15 43
	e 40 ft of 2	239		30	1 54
	pt beg 190 ft n of s e cor sec. 6, R., run w 190 ft, n 45½ ft, e 190 ft, s 45½ ft to beg.	250		100	6 00
	11	259 & 260	Two	550	27 79
		262		200	10 08
	1, 2	274		900	45 39
	17	282	Monument	50	2 55
	18, Reed's sub of pt of	322		300	7 55
	9	D	Edward's	180	9 12
	und ¼ s, 5	M	"	50	2 55
	6	M	"	180	9 12
	1	F	"	330	16 68
	2	F	"	330	16 68
	19	4	Bonner Hgts	230	11 55
	6	1	One	180	4 42
	10	B	Highland	100	5 05
	20		Haynes	280	14 13
	7	2	Rogers'	200	10 08
	8	4	Orrin's	260	13 12
	13	9	Roswell City	30	1 51
	20	9	"	30	1 51
	3	12	"	30	1 51
	19	12	"	30	1 51
	15	13	"	30	1 51
	25	20	"	30	1 51
	2	23	"	30	1 51
	19	3	Pike's Peak	450	22 70
	6	4	Hillside	120	6 00
	s ½ 63⅓ ft of n 95 ft of 14 and 15	5	"	70	3 50
	2	5	"	130	6 50
	22	5	"	150	7 00
	17	9	"	50	2 55
	7	85	East End	50	2 55
	8	85	"	50	2 55
	7	89	"	50	2 55
	8	89	"	50	2 55
	2	1	Strube's	90	4 55
	1	1	Roby's	130	6 60
	2	1	"	130	6 60
	12	1	"	100	5 05
	13	1	"	100	5 05
	2	G	J. Russ Wood	330	16 68
	12	1	"	300	15 13
	22	3	R. L.	80	4 00
	12	1	Cahn's 2nd	130	3 20
	23	1	"	100	3 02
	4	2	"	100	3 02
	5	2	"	150	3 70
	16	21	W. C. S.	100	5 05
	14	42	"	280	14 13
	15	51	"	80	4 02
	16	51	"	100	5 05
	2	53	"	80	4 02
	3	53	"	80	4 02
	4	53	"	80	4 02
	7	60	"	80	4 02
	21	5&6	N. C. S.	30	1 02
	22	5&6	"	30	1 02
	23	5&6	"	30	1 02
	24	5&6	"	30	1 02
	und ¾ int 17	32	Grand View.	20	70
	" 18	32	"	20	70
	" 19	32	"	20	70
	" 20	32	"	20	70
	" 21	32	"	20	70
	" 22	32	"	20	70
	" 23	32	"	20	70
	" 24	32	"	20	70
For the Year 1893.					
McAllister, E. C.	5, 6, 7, 8, and s ½ 4	41		$3550	$211 89

SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.

Extracts from the Weekly Letters.

Delany & Delany have the following preliminary comments on the market:

Although the week ending has not been one of any very noticeable excitement, yet the sales show up as well as any previous week, amounting to 2,000,000 shares in round numbers. The heavy buying being confined mostly to the cheaper stocks, all of which show considerable strength, while most of the higher priced ones hang heavy on the market. Mollie Gibson, Argentum, Summit and Elkton show exception and remain strong at the market quotation. Constant backing and filling by local speculators and old time friends of the "Great Silver King" keeps Mollie Gibson strong and active. Scarcity of stock and prospects of resumption of work on the Argentum caused that stock to be strong. Prospects of an early dividend on the Summit and the dividend of a cent a share per month on the Elkton keeps those stocks at high water mark. It might be of interest here to note something about this comparatively new stock, of its present condition and the prospects of its keeping up their dividend.

The Elkton Mining and Milling company is capitalized for 500,000 shares, par value $1, full paid and non-assessable. The properties consist of a group of claims—two patented—the Elkton, a half claim, the Kentucky Bill, a full claim, and one unpatented—the Walker.

Frank E. Pettingell's letter this week is quite long and exhaustively covers most of the stocks that have been active in the past seven days. We quote as follows:

There is no gainsaying the fact that mining stock speculation as a whole has been at a standstill during the entire week. It is very hard to explain the causes of this, unless all attention has been centered upon the cheaper stocks, those varying from half a cent upward. * * * On the whole we are passing through a selling period and the manner in which sellers are met by the buyers is particularly complimentary to Cripple Creek properties. Our mining stock securities are less affected by the unsettled state of finances than any others, not excepting the industrials of the East. Surely we have recovered more quickly from the recent financial troubles than any other locality; and today, Colorado's business affairs are in as healthy a condition as any portion of the country.

Sherwood & Pirch in summing up for the week says:

Another week of large transactions closes to-day. Although in several instances there were reactions from the advances of last week, they did not affect the volume of trading. In the cheaper stocks, particularly, there were large transactions. The buying from the outside is on the increase, and letters of inquiry for both mining properties and stocks are very numerous. * * *

The reports from the Cripple Creek camp are of such a universally favorable character, and the discoveries constantly being made are of such value, that it is probable that the present favorable condition of the market will continue indefinitely.

Bosall, Webster & Coffin say: All of the prominent silver stocks have advanced steadily during the last week. The most noted advance has been in Argentum-Juniata. At the annual meeting of the company, held last Monday, the stockholders decided to mortgage the property for $100,000 and increase the capital stock 50,000 shares. We understand from very good authority that the money for the $100,000 mortgage has already been assured. Gibson has advanced steadily from $1.15 to $1.25. It closes strong to-night at the latter figure. * * * We recommend as especially good purchases, Anaconda, Isabella, Argentum-Juniata, Moose and Creede and Cripple Creek.

Irving W. Bonbright & Co. lay the blame for the general weakness of the market upon Governor Waite and the legislature. They say:

Undoubtedly, the general weakness of the market is, in a measure, to be attributed to the disappointment caused by the failure of the legislature to adjourn, sine die, on last Saturday, as was generally anticipated. It continues to grind away to the discredit of Colorado.

Almost without exception, there has been a decline in the active stocks. So far as the Cripple Creeks are concerned, there is no cause for this. The development of the district is advancing with rapid strides; the mines are increasing their output and the cost of transportation and treatment is being steadily reduced.

In their weekly letter, Harrison & Prentice recommend the purchase of Anaconda and Cripple Creek Consolidated. They anticipate that within thirty days these stocks will be selling at considerably higher figures. They also recommend the stock of the Bob Lee Gold Mining company, which is just placed on the market at 2½ cents per share. The company owns several valuable claims in Cripple Creek, and with its conservative board of directors, good management is assured to stockholders.

AN IMPORTANT CORPORATION

The Battle Mountain Gold Mining Company.

At a meeting held in The Antlers hotel Thursday afternoon a number of prominent mining men and capitalists of this city and Denver, all interested in claims on Battle mountain, combined their holdings and signed the papers completing the heaviest and most important deal yet consummated in the Cripple Creek district, the incorporation of the Battle Mountain Gold Mining company, with a capital stock of 5,000,000, in shares of $5 each.

The incorporators are David E. Moffat, Wm. E. Johnson, president of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, Eben Smith, Wm. Lennox and E. W. Giddings, jr. The officers of the company for the first year will be Eben Smith, president and general manager; Wm. Lennox, vice-president; Robert E. Reed, secretary; now secretary of the Anaconda and Rico-Aspen companies, and E. W. Giddings, jr., treasurer. The board of directors are W. S. Jackson, Wm. E. Johnson, Eben Smith, Wm. Lennox and E. A. Colburn. All the members interested were present and the company buckled up and made ready for business. The properties conveyed are the Doubtful and Anna Lee locations, on which they have a bond and lease expiring one year from to-day, the Captain, White House and National Belle locations, the claims all contiguous. It is a close corporation and no stock will be upon the market. Mr. C. E. Rockwell, a man of wide experience in such transactions, has worked up the deal, representing the Denver party.

The combination is the strongest ever made in Cripple Creek, and the best in the State for the past year, and will inspire widespread confidence in the great gold camp. When the Little Pittsburg was examined, accepted, and organized by Chaffee, Porter, Moffat and other capitalists, it marked the beginning of the era of Leadville's prosperity. The Battle Mountain is Cripple Creek's Little Pittsburg, and will do as much for it. After several months of very systematic and thorough examination by some of the most experienced mining experts and attorneys in the State, all the present owners of the company came to the conclusion that the properties embraced in this transaction are the key to Battle Mountain, and offer the superior prizes.

The attorneys of the company will be Thomas, Bryant & Lee, Colburn & Dudley, Charles C. Hughes, C. E. Rockwell, and others. Backed as this company is with unlimited capital and experienced mining attorneys, they ought to be able to settle the few remaining complications. It has been the history of Leadville, Aspen, Butte, Nevada, and California, that when a large company has once gained a footing, they have gradually extended their territory by centralizing the contiguous properties, and it is presumable that it will be the history of the Battle Mountain company, and the future of Cripple Creek as the center of great mining operations, and as a field for the profitable investment of large capital, since the consummation of this deal, is well assured.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

Walter Borden, Ex-Liveryman and Saloon Keeper at Colorado City, Took His Life.

Walter Borden, a resident of Colorado City, killed himself at that place on the 17th, about 5 p. m., by shooting. The deed seems to have been done in the coolest manner possible. Borden has been a resident of Colorado City for several years. He at one time had a livery barn and was doing a good business, but unfortunately got into bad ways. His livery busines in time became confined to the black population, and after awhile he engaged in the saloon business. This did not pay and he has been losing money steadily. Finally he took to drink. Lately he has been drinking hard, and on Tuesday made the remark that he wished somebody would put him out of the way.

Borden's home is on the street just south of Colorado avenue. Last evening he started to his home. When in front of his gate he drew a 45-caliber revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle to his head and pulled the trigger. The top of his head was nearly blown away, and death was almost instantaneous. He had stopped to talk to some acquaintances in a blacksmith shop just before the shooting and seemed in very good spirits, and there are some grounds for belief that death was accidental.

Coroner Marlow went over upon receipt of the news and began an investigation. Borden was about 35 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children. He is a brother of Mrs. A. B. Belding of this city. Despondency caused by drink and debt is the probable cause of the act, if it was a suicide. Bailey & Baker will have charge of the remains. The funeral was held Thursday.

A BREATH OF SPRING.

OUR FASHION EDITOR PEEPS AT NEXT SEASON'S STYLES.

Princess Dresses and Polonaises Are to Be Worn — Bonnets and Hats Will Come Down Over the Ears—Funny Little Pancake Hats—New Fabrics and Colors.

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The preacher says that in the midst of life we are in death, and it occurs to me that in the midst of winter we are in spring, for, behold! the spring bonnets and fabrics begin to show a little, like the early flower beneath the snow. They are naturally not to be displayed in the stores yet—at any rate, until all the win-

HOUSE DRESS.

ter stock is exhausted—but I have seen them, and it is like a breath of spring days to be able to tell of something belonging to that season.

First of all I say that princess dresses are to come in high style, and very pretty they are. The prettiest use is for the princess gown [illegible] is the [illegible] with [illegible] points, under the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] is a garment [illegible] display [illegible] graceful [illegible] But [illegible] Vardenis [illegible] We will [illegible] so it is [illegible] are about to try [illegible] patterns.

The [illegible] fashions is [illegible] down [illegible] than [illegible] of our grandmothers. One print [illegible] of yellow [illegible] and [illegible] is a regular "cottage style," with long sleeves. On the crown there are two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, drawn down [illegible] to [illegible] shape. The insertion [illegible] with [illegible] fichu, and on the [illegible] a panache of black plumes [illegible] down in [illegible] strings of [illegible] which are to be snug under the chin. [illegible] cannot [illegible] the quaint [illegible] was [illegible] of more [illegible] straw [illegible] and woven into a [illegible] crown [illegible] and [illegible] start out [illegible] crown straight [illegible] and [illegible] combination [illegible] are [illegible] choicest [illegible] of a long [illegible] cut no one can say [illegible] more, however, [illegible] are not the precursors [illegible] sculptor bonnet. With this style of bonnet the sleeves grow larger and the 80 cash [illegible] outlines startling as before, though, [illegible] sleeves are not so very large as they were. Still, they are quite [illegible] enough.

One of their [illegible] is to have wide ties of silk edged with accordion lace, tying in an immense bow under the chin, or falling in a deep pointed [illegible] covering the whole front of the dress. Some of them will be made of [illegible] have dozens of little [illegible] in rows one or other imitation jewels set along to hold the plaits in place. One hat attracted my attention today [illegible] several tiny suns of imitation emeralds, set to resemble a clover leaf, and though the stones were paste they cheapened the effect was certainly pretty. Fashion does not require them to be real. Another fashy caprice was to have a corsage of two kinds of silk, one dark, with the right one as a yoke, basque front and large puffed sleeves. The right hand portion was cut in regular pattern with quite large garnet beads. The effect was very novel and pretty. There are many other ways of utilizing the jewel beads, chief among them being the sewing of crystal or pearl beads on dancing dresses.

To return to the question of spring. We are shown several samples of a new weave of wool resembling vicuna, soft, but very glossy and silky. This is shown in many very bright and rich colors, besides in soft, shaded stripes of gray to black or white. The new black goods of this kind are exceptionally handsome and will make up very well, besides being suitable for the accordion plaiting, which, we are now told, is to be a rage on all gowns that will permit it. The new eudora cloth is the most perfect black cress material ever produced, the Priestley silk warp henriette included.

I notice among the things that will not be publicly shown until along in the middle of April a new cloaking for spring wraps called Campbell tartan plaid. The outer surface is dark, smooth and decorous, but it is reversible, and the facing is of large plaid in tartan colors. These will be made up into empire capes and York coats. The colors on the surface are brown, green, blue or black. The same style of goods were given some outlandish name last season, but they did not appeal as strongly then as they do now under their new title. These goods in heavier quality are worn to a slight extent now.

Among the colors expected to be most prominent next season will be brown. Some costumes will show several shades of that always genteel color. The prettiest of them all is the more dre. One very elegant model in brown had an underskirt of seal brown velvetina. Above this was a cloth skirt, slightly lifted at each side. Around the bottom of this skirt there was a bias band of the same edged with a narrow braid of gold. There was a short redingote jacket of a sort of cedar brown, with a vest and high Worth collar of tan cloth. Under the edge of this a short seal brown military cape was fastened by a tan cord, and this was lined with gold colored silk. The whole outfit was a study of harmony in color.

For wear in the spring there are numbers of new fancies in velvet basque waists. These are warm, and with a light cape or fur cape the will be sufficient. I saw today several very handsome gowns finished and under way. Among them was a handsome black cloth suit for a young lady. The waist of the dress was plaited, but the vest front and cuffs were of white satin nearly hidden under a mass of jet passementerie. Several variations were made on a gown of black india silk, with the waist of the skirt accordion plaited. The waist had a corselet made of the same plaiting, and the upper portion was of maize velvet. The puffed sleeves were of maize florentine.

There is an infinite variety in tea and house gowns, each surpassing the last. The moiré in rich colors, with a light and gracefully floral patterns thrown over the surface, is much used for this time of gowns, and when made with plenty of lace there could be nothing handsomer. There are several new patterns in laces which virtually make new ones of them. For instance, the [illegible] lace has very delicate and effective imitation [illegible] point at the edge. Some of venetian, real [illegible] and point de gene are now made in patterns, carrying out the designs of the old lace. The more [illegible] tions are added to the tea gowns and [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]

I found another novelty most excellent [illegible] which I believe will [illegible] design made by Mrs. Cleveland recently. It is a dress for [illegible]

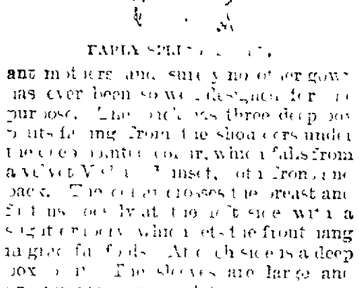
TABLE SPREAD [illegible]

and mothers and surely no other gown has ever been so well designed for its purpose. The back is three deep points falling from the shoulders under the deep pointed collar, which falls from a velvet yoke inset, out from the back. The collar crosses the breast and fastens low at the left side with a silver [illegible] which sets the front hang in graceful folds. A fichu is a deep box [illegible] The sleeves are large and crooning and [illegible] the elbow under an embroidery fichu. I should have said the dress was of tan cashmere, with brown velvet [illegible] and bracelet pieces. The ornamented portions were simply cashmere embroidered.

HESTER DU ROUSSEAU.

A Handy Sewing Bag.

This really consists of two bags. To make it take silk or wire ribbon, two pieces of either measuring about 5 inches in width and 15 long. Lay the pieces together and seam up both sides to within 1½ inches of either end. On one of the seams leave a space of three inches exactly in the center unsewed, and when the seams are done hem each edge of this part. Turn the whole right side out and stitch straight across the six each side of the three inch space left un-



seamed, forming an oblong, into which may be slipped a needlebook cut of cardboard to fit. Cut two pieces, and when they are covered on both sides with the silk fasten them together on one end with chamois or flannel leaves between and a ribbon loop or two on the other end to pull the needlebook out with. That part of the silk left on either side of this space will form the bags, one on each side. Face the tops of each with contrasting silk, making places for drawstrings to match. The two bags are for spools and buttons, and a place for scissors, consisting of a strap and pointed fold of ribbon in which they may be put, is fastened on the under side of the part where the needlebook is placed. Either plain or flowered silk may be used.

A. L. W.

Extracts from the Weekly Letters.

Delany & Delany have the following preliminary comments on the market:

Although the week ending has not been one of any very noticeable excitement, yet the sales show up as well as any previous week, amounting to 2,000,000 shares in round numbers. The heavy buying being confined mostly to the cheaper stocks, all of which show considerable strength, while most of the higher priced ones hang heavy on the market. Moose Gibson, Argentum, Summit and Elkton show exception and remain strong at the market quotation. Constant backing and filling by local speculators and old time friends of the "Great Silver King" keeps Moose Gibson strong and active. Scarcity of stock and prospects of resumption of work on the Argentum caused that stock to be strong. Prospects of an early dividend on the Summit and the dividend of a cent a share per month on the Elkton keeps those stocks at high water mark. It might be of interest here to note something about this comparatively new stock, of its present condition and the prospects of its keeping up their dividend.

The Elkton Mining and Milling company is capitalized for 500,000 shares, par value $1, fully paid and non-assessable. The properties consist of a group of claims—two patented—the Elkton, a half claim, the Kentucky Bill, a fully claim, and one unpatented—the Waster.

Frank H. Pettingell's letter this week is quite long and exhaustively covers most of the stocks that have been active in the past seven days. We quote as follows:

There is no gainsaying the fact that mining stock speculation as a whole has been at a standstill during the entire week. It is very hard to explain the causes of this, unless all attention has been centered upon the cheaper stocks, those varying from half a cent upward. * * * On the whole we are passing through a selling period and the manner in which sellers are met by the buyers is particularly complimentary to Cripple Creek properties. Our mining stock securities are less affected by the unsettled state of finances than any others, not excepting the industrials of the East. Surely we have recovered more quickly from the recent financial troubles than any other locality; and today, Colorado's business affairs are in as healthy a condition as any portion of the country.

Sherwood & Carlich in summing up for the week says:

Another week of large transactions closes today. Although in several instances there were reactions from the advances of last week, they did not affect the volume of trading. In the cheaper stocks, particularly, there were large transactions. The buying from the outside is on the increase, and letters of inquiry for both mining properties and stocks are very numerous. * * *

The reports from the Cripple Creek camp are of such a universally favorable character, and the discoveries constantly being made are of such value, that it is probable that the present favorable condition of the market will continue indefinitely.

Edsall, Webster & Coffin say: All of the prominent silver stocks have advanced steadily during the last week. The most noted advance has been in Argentum-Juniata. At the annual meeting of the company, held last Monday, the stockholders decided to mortgage the property for $100,000 and increase the capital stock 50,000 shares. We understand from very good authority that the money for the $100,000 mortgage has already been assured. Gibson has advanced steadily from $1.15 to $1.25. It closes strong to-night at the latter figure. * * * We recommend as especially good purchases, Anaconda, Isabella, Argentum-Juniata, Moose and Creede and Cripple Creek.

Irving W. Bonbright & Co. say the blame for the general weakness of the market upon Governor Waite and the legislature. They say:

Undoubtedly, the general weakness of the market is, in a measure, to be attributed to the disappointment caused by the failure of the legislature to adjourn, sine die, on last Saturday, as was generally anticipated. It continues to grind away to the discredit of Colorado.

Almost without exception, there has been a decline in the active stocks. So far as the Cripple Creeks are concerned, there is no cause for this. The development of the districts is advancing with rapid strides; the mines are increasing their output and the cost of transportation and treatment is being steadily reduced.

In their weekly letter, Harrison & Prentiss recommend the purchase of Anaconda and Cripple Creek Consolidated. They anticipate that within thirty days these stocks will be selling at considerably higher figures. They also recommend the stock of the Bob Lee Gold Mining company, which is now placed on the market at 2½ cents per share. The company owns several valuable claims in Cripple Creek, and with its conservative board of directors, good management is assured to stockholders.

AN IMPORTANT CORPORATION

The Battle Mountain Gold Mining Company.

At a meeting held in The Antlers hotel, Thursday afternoon a number of prominent mining men and capitalists of this city and Denver, all interested in claims on Battle mountain, combined their holdings and signed the papers completing the heaviest and most important deal yet consummated in the Cripple Creek district, the incorporation of the Battle Mountain Gold Mining company, with a capital stock of 5,000,000, in shares of $5 each.

The incorporators are David E. Moffat, Wm. E. Johnson, president of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, Eben Smith, Wm. Lennox and E. W. Giddings, jr. The officers of the company for the first year will be Eben Smith, president and general manager; Wm. Lennox, vice-president; Robert H. Reed, secretary; now secretary of the Anacouda and Rico-Aspen companies, and E. W. Giddings, jr., treasurer. The board of directors are W. S. Jackson, Wm. E. Johnson, Eben Smith, Wm. Lennox and E. A. Colburn. All the members interested were present and the company buckled up and made ready for business. The properties conveyed are the Doubtful and Anna Lee fraces, on which they have a bond and lease expiring one year from to-day, the Captain, White House and National Belle fraces, the claims all contiguous. It is a close corporation and no stock will be upon the market. Mr. E. E. Rockwell, a man of wide experience in such transactions, has worked up the deal, representing the Denver party.

The combination is the strongest ever made in Cripple Creek, and the best in the State for the past year, and will inspire widespread confidence in the great gold camp. When the Little Pittsburg was examined, accepted, and organized by Chaffee, Porter, Moffat and other capitalists, it marked the beginning of the era of Leadville's prosperity. The Battle Mountain is Cripple Creek's Little Pittsburg, and will do as much for it. After several months of very systematic and thorough examination by some of the most experienced mining experts and attorneys in the State, all the present owners of the company came to the conclusion that the properties embraced in this transaction are the key to Battle Mountain, and offer the superior field.

The attorneys of the company will be Thomas, Bryant & Lee, Coburn & Dudley, Charles E. Hughes, E. E. Rockwell, and others. Backed as this company is with unlimited capital and experienced mining attorneys, they ought to be able to settle the few remaining complications. It has been the history of Leadville, Aspen, Butte, Nevada, and California, that when a large company has once gained a footing, they have gradually extended their territory by centralizing the contiguous properties, and it is presumable that it will be the history of the Battle Mountain company, and the future of Cripple Creek as the center of great mining operations, and as a field for the profitable investment of large capital, since the consummation of this deal, is well assured.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Walter Borden, Ex-Liveryman and Saloon Keeper at Colorado City, Took His Life.

Walter Borden, a resident of Colorado City, killed himself at that place on the 17th, about 5 p. m., by shooting. The deed seems to have been done in the coolest manner possible. Borden has been a resident of Colorado City for several years. He at one time had a livery barn and was doing a good business, but unfortunately got into bad ways. His livery business in time became confined to the lush population, and after awhile he engaged in the saloon business. This did not pay and he has been losing money steadily. Finally he took to drink. Lately he has been drinking hard, and on Tuesday made the remark that he wished somebody would put him out of the way.

Borden's home is on the street just south of Colorado avenue. Last evening he started to his home. When in front of his gate he drew a 45-caliber revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle to his head and pulled the trigger. The top of his head was nearly blown away, and death was almost instantaneous. He had stopped to talk to some acquaintances in a blacksmith shop just before the shooting and seemed in very good spirits, and there are some grounds for belief that death was accidental.

Coroner Marlow went over upon receipt of the news and began an investigation. Borden was about 35 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children. He is a brother of Mrs. A. B. Belding of this city. Despondency caused by drink and debt is the probable cause of the act, if it was a suicide. Zaloff & Baker will have charge of the remains. The funeral was held Thursday.

TOWN OF GRANGER.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Granger Town & Land Co.—Tax 89.	all exc. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 18, and 19	[illegible]			
	all exc. 13	12			
	all exc. 1, 2, 22	12			
	all exc. 1, 17, 18, 32	12			
	blocks 13, 14, 21				
	all exc. lot 18	22		$250	$6 50
	blocks 23 to 27, 30 to 33				
	all exc. lot 17	34			
	blocks 35, 36, 37, 38				
	all exc. lots 1 and 2	41			
	blocks 42 to 47, 50 to 54, 60 and 61				
Laseroitz, Joseph	5 and 6	[illegible]		20	50
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	28
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	28
	32	12		10	28

TOWN OF RAMAH.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Anderson, C. E	[illegible]	46	One	30	30 25
Anderson, Aggie M	10	13		20	30
Boatright, Maud	6 and 31	[illegible]		20	30
Brown, J. W	22 and 23	12		20	30
Dozier, Romulus	23	44		30	3 08
Duncan, J. D	23	4		10	30
Dwine, L. E	8	28			
	[illegible]	[illegible]		20	40
	5	12			
	25	23			
Evans, Wm	31 and 32	5		70	9 00
Galloway, Mattie	17	12		10	25
Hamy, Nellie	6	24		10	25
Hill, D. H	3 and 32	24		20	50
Hill, E. C	[illegible]	16		20	1 33
	13	21			
Jagerry, C. C	27	38		10	25
Howard, Geo	32	12		10	25
Marshaw, A. L	10	8		10	25
	12	12		10	25
	12	12		10	25
	12	13		10	25
	7	14		10	25
	[illegible]	14		10	25
	1 and 30	33		10	25
	12	33		10	25
	4 and 7	36		10	25
	[illegible]	37		10	25
Franz, Mrs. J. A	27	22		20	50
	5	15			
La Lowee, A	25	13		10	25
Langley, Chas. W	27	17		10	30
Larkins, P	10	5		10	30
Muir, John W	25	5		20	1
McArt, John	2	32		10	25
	[illegible]	8		10	25
	12	12		10	25
	5	12		10	25
	12	12		10	25
	22 and 32	26		20	25
	27	42		10	25
	20	7		10	25
	33	28		10	25
Peer, Mrs. Nancy	33	37		10	25
Warren, M. P	5, 6	34		30	7
	12	35		10	25
Pease, Jason N	12	12		10	25
Poole, W. W	3	32		10	25
	9	33		10	25
	20	6		10	25
	27	35		10	25
	24	35		10	25
Unknown	12	66	One	10	25
	13	66		10	25
	7	66		10	25
	11	57		10	25
	12	12		10	25
	12	39		10	25
	5	47		10	25
	7	12		10	25
	12	14		10	25
	5			10	25
	9	4		10	25
	12			10	25
	16	15		10	25
	12	15		10	25
	30	15		10	25
	3	16		10	25
	1	17		10	25
	1	8		10	25
	30	8		10	25
	33	12		10	25
	32	13		10	25
	3	13		10	25
	6	13		10	25
	13	25		10	25
	7	25		10	25
	18	25		10	25
	8	26		10	25
	12	26		10	25
	1	28		10	25
	5	28		10	25
	10	29		10	25
	20	25		10	25
	37	25		10	25
	32	15		10	25
	7	12		10	25
	6	33		10	25
	12	33		10	25
	26	33		10	25
	30	33		10	25
	2	33		10	25
	5	34		10	25
	12	34		10	25
	18	35		10	25
	12	35		10	25
	9	35		10	25
	20	35		10	25
	30	35		10	25
	15	36		10	25
	9	37		10	25
	13	37		10	25
	23	37		10	25
	2	38		10	25
	25	38		10	25
	30	38		10	25
	6	39		10	25
	21	14		10	25
	16	1		10	25
	7	12		10	25
	22	12		10	25
	29	12		10	25
	2	13		10	25
	6	13		10	25
	19	13		10	25
	6	15		10	25
	20	17		10	25
	22	15		10	25
	22	15		10	25
	28	16		10	25
	7	17		10	25
	2	47		10	25
	16	47		10	25
	18	47		10	25
	12	48		10	25
	7	48		10	25
	15	48		10	25
	6	52		10	25
	7	52		10	25
	12	52		10	25
	13	52		10	25

TOWN OF GRANGER.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Granger Town and Land Company	all exc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 18 and 19	[illegible]			
	all exc. 13	12			
	all exc. 1, 21, 22	12			
	all exc. 1, 17, 18, 32	12			
	blocks 13, 14, 21				
	all exc. lot 18	22			
	all blocks 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 32 and 33			$500	$12 05
	all exc. lot 17	34			
	all blocks 35, 36, 37				
	all exc. lots 1 and 2	41			
	all blocks 42 to 47, 51 to 54, 60 and 61				
	all blocks 3, 19, 20, 30, 36, 37 and 38				

day to Geo. T. Weatherald of Manitou, and Miss Carrie Rose of Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y.

Mr. T. E. Griffin, of the Colorado Springs stock farm, on Monday shipped two car loads of fine horses to New Orleans, via the Santa Fe route.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Snitzer and family of Manitou, who have been occupying Briarhurst cottage this winter, expect to leave early in February for California, where they will remain indefinitely.

Dr. J. M. Rice is to lecture in this city next month under the auspices of the Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College. The subject of the lecture is "Scientific Education." Dr. Rice's articles in The Forum have attracted the interest of all interested in educational matters, and he is sure to have a warm welcome when he speaks here.

Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those who use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful in subduing disease.

The regular half yearly civil service examination for positions in the mail service of this city will occur on Feb. 10. The law requires that there be an examination whether there is a vacancy or not. At present there is no vacancy in this postoffice and not likely to be one soon. There are also a number of applicants who passed the examination at the last trial who will have first choice for position. Nevertheless there will be twelve applicants who will take the examination next month, seven for office positions and five for carriers.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

See those Quadruple Silver Tea Sets at Ashby's, cheaper than glass. A special drive—cannot be duplicated. Pay $5 on one and secure it.

[illegible] stage was filled with flowers. In fact all of the arrangements were very complete.

Mr. John Courter expects to leave in a short time for a trip to Newark, N. J., for a visit to his aged mother. Mr. Courter is now 50 years old and has not seen his mother but once since he left home at the age of 14 years.

At the annual meeting of the El Paso club on Wednesday evening the following trustees were elected to serve for the next three years: T. C. Parrish, James A. Hart, E. P. Lillibridge, W. P. Bonbright and Charles Thurlow.

Mr. John K. Vannatta, the attorney, has purchased from Frank E. Johnson, manager of the Newton Lumber company, the property at 545 East Platte avenue, for $2,800. Mr. Vannatta will move his family here and make this his permanent home.

The Pike's Peak Gun club held a meeting last week and elected officers. Frank Lowbert was elected president, [illegible] Macafee, vice-president and Frank Joyce, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Chas. A. Otis, the father of W. A. Otis of this city, arrived in the city yesterday.

Ground was broken on the 17th for the new industrial building at the Deaf and Blind institute.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnett left last week for a trip to the south. They will spend some time in Florida. The trip is taken for the benefit of Mr. Barnett's health, to see if a change of climate will not assist him in throwing off a severe case of grippe. Mr. Charles Martin, chief clerk of the hotel for many years past, will have the management of The Antlers during Mr. Barnett's absence.

The remains of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. G. Robinson were taken to Rochester, N. Y., for burial.

Beginning Thursday a daily train service will be commenced from Midland, connecting with stages from Cripple Creek, and enabling passengers to leave

TOWN OF COLORADO CITY.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	und. ½ 26	116	O. L. & Q.	$20	$1 02
	" 27	116	"	20	1 02
	" 35	116	"	20	1 02
	" 36	116	"	20	1 02
	" 37	116	"	20	1 02
	" 38	116	"	20	1 02

TOWN OF MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Aiken, Sarah [illegible]	5	2	I. S.	$80	$3 70
Atto, E. R	southerly ½ 24	A		760	36 31
Bowers, A. D.	pt. 23, beg on e. line lot 23 11 ft. from ne cor, run along e line 44 ft w'y, and at rt. angles to e line, 45 feet n'y, on curve 45 e'ly to beg.	3	H. & E.	210	10 90
Bryan, O. M.	n. pt. 3	N		30	1 50
Brown, L. D.	4, 5, 7	7	I. S.	300	14 10
Busby, F. E.	blks 1 to 7, exc. lots 1, 2, 3, 4, blk 4		Busby's	3000	378 90
Caldwell, S. [illegible]	n ½ 10	E	Manitou Hts	790	36 60
Chapman, John	5, 7		Lowe's Sub.	400	19 78
Davis, Matthew	17	16	S. Man.	30	87
Farrell, John	2, 3	1	Re-sub of P	300	734
Gillis Bros	front pt. of 17 running back 175 ft.	3		2820	[illegible] 30
	29 and s ½ 28, 27 exc. front 75 ft.	3	H. E's	350	15 00
Howard, Aze. B	11 and 12	13	Fairview	20	92
Law, L. M.	22	A		500	23 40
Manitou Springs Water Co	16	A		1650	37 30
Miller, [illegible]	32	3	H. & E. sub	3170	147 84
Murphy, Cornelius	e ½ 8	D		810	37 90
Newton, J. E.	1 exc. n 40 ft., 2 & e ½ 3 exc. a strip 15 x 40 sold Mulloy	3	Hubbert's Re-sub	5740	268 63
Pollen, John [illegible]	20	3	H. & E. sub	420	19 10
Pollen, W. [illegible]	70	4	D. & E. sub	50	3 50
Pollock, [illegible]	2	3	Re sub of P	1520	70 45
Redmond, Frances	pt. 17 beg. on sw'ly side Manitou ave. 103 ft. e. and s'y from most n'y cor said lot th. n'y and e'y across said lot, on a line par. to first course to a point 75 ft. e'y and s'y from most n'y cor sd lot 17 th. e'y and s'y along Manitou ave. 28 ft. to beg	D		1700	38 40
Sanford, Thomas J.	30	D	H. & E. sub	1250	58 20
Sherwood, Mrs. A. L.	pt. 30 beg 45 ft s of where div line bet. 28—29 intersects e bd'ry line of 30, run s along e bdy line of 30 45 ft and extending w'y with a width of 45 ft and bet par. lines, and par. to dividing line bet said lots to Manitou Place	D		400	18 55
Snider, W. [illegible]	18	A		1760	83 7[illegible]
Smith, G. [illegible]	4 exc. s 70 ft.	1		1610	75 85
Yoakum, W. F.	4, 5	26	Iron Sp'gs	200	4 50
Unknown	9	1	sub of D. & E.	50	2 34
	28	1	"	50	2 34
	29	2	"	50	2 34
	1	6	"	30	1 40
	13	2	sub of D. & E.	80	3 30
	14	2	"	80	3 50
	18	4	"	50	2 34
	9	A	H. & E.	250	11 62
	9	G	Albrecht's (sub of pt of lots 2, 3, 4, 5, blk N)	30	1 40
	6	1	"	130	6 06
	7	1	"	130	6 06
	4	2	"	100	4 65
	5	2	"	100	4 65
	6	2	"	100	4 65
	7	2	"	100	4 65
	12	D	M. Hgts.	50	2 34
	15	15	Iron Spgs	80	3 30
	1	18	Red Crags	50	2 34
	2	18	"	80	3 69
	a	19	"	250	11 62
	15	2	Fairview	10	30
	16	2	"	10	30
	17	2	"	10	30
	5	5	"	10	30
	35	5	"	10	30

SOUTH MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Johnson, J. W.	2	10		$[illegible]20	$[illegible] 63
Smith & Artz	5 to 8	10		730	15 40

EAST MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible], Mrs. Anna	1 to 4	1		$[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible], John A	1 to 6	6		40	1 65

CALVERT HEIGHTS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Calvert & DeCoursey	und ¾ lots 20 to 45	1			
	und ¾ lots 1 to 13 and 25 to 48	2		$[illegible]	$52 25
	und ¼ lots 1 to 20 and 29 to 48	3			
	all 1 to 5	4		2050	65 24
	lo 20 and 25 to 48	5			
	und ¾ 1 to [illegible] & 26 to 48	7			
	all 1 to 5	8		1155	45 25
	all 10 to 46	9			
	und ¾ 5 to 46	12			
	und ¾ 5 to 48	13			
	und ¾ 1 to 42	[illegible]		605	2[illegible] 40
	und ¾ 5 to 12 & 37 to 48	[illegible]			
	und ¾ 1 to 12 & 37 to 48	16			
DeCoursey, [illegible]	7 and 14	[illegible]		50	1 12
De Coursey, Mary A	4, 5, 6	[illegible]		25	65

CALVERT HEIGHTS.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	17	1		$30	$1 14
	27	1		20	1 14
	28	1		20	1 14
	25	3		20	74
	26	3		20	74
	27	3		20	74
	35	4		20	74

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Allen, Albert	19 to 24	20	G. V.	$150	$7 15
Anderson, R. W	8, 9	282	Mont.	630	32 80
Bradford, S. D.	n ½ 4	3		2850	70 68
Baird, W. [illegible]	4	138		750	19 46
Bassett & Si[illegible]	s ½ 12	227		330	17 47
Bartlett, E. C.	23	103		1700	85 70
Barnes, W. R.	3 and w. 10 ft of 4	1	Roby's	110	2 70
Bennett, B. L.	n ½ 15	143		600	30 39
Belcher, H. A.	5, 6	2	Walnut	700	35 18
Benjamin, H. L. adm'r.	w 60 ft of 9 and 10	94		3450	174 09
	13	104			
Brewster, O. S.	1	204		2510	125 96
Bell, Louisa	5	143		970	32 80
Brownlee, R. S.	und. ½ 8 and 9		Phillips	180	9 14
Brown, Charles	39 and 40	3	Wash. Hgts.	50	3 69
Brown, E. L.	3	8	Hillside	50	3 69
Brusoe, Ed[illegible]	7 and w 20 ft of 6	5	W. Bluffs	1000	51 30
	9	2	"	200	10 25
Craig, Alice	5	51	W. C. S.	630	15 43
Craig, Mrs. M. G.	pt. beg. 48⅔ ft w of sw cor of 2 sd blk. run w 48 2-15 ft, n 266 3/10 ft, e 48 2-15 ft, s to beg	233		500	12 85
Clark, J. W.	13, 14	261		590	19 67
Calloway, Chauncey	7, 8, 10 and 11	3	P. P.	300	15 34
	2, 12, 13	5	"	375	19 17
	1, 2, 17	3	"	565	28 60
Childs, [illegible]	w 50 ft of e 100 ft 5	34		1030	53 18
Courter, [illegible] A	7	3	R. [illegible]	50	2 60
Crouch, H. A.	8	225	One.	700	35 20
Cushenbery, Eliza [illegible]	16		S. & S.	500	12 92
Curtis, Edna	26	21	Roswell City	30	1 52
Daniels, W. A.	w 54⅗ of e 105 of 9 & 10	105		515	12 67
	19 to 26	8	Grandview	160	2 73
Draper, Kate Ann	24 and n½ 25	231	One	30	1 54
Davison, Mrs. J. T.	9	[illegible]		300	15 25
Davidson, S.	8	8	Ft. Worth	40	1 98
DeCoursey, [illegible]	s 80 ft. 14, 15, 16, less 20 3-12 ft by 56 ft, on cor of alley	92		2500	127 35
De Coursey, Mary A	lot 13	92		2500	127 35
	n 100 ft 14, 15, 16	92		7600	382 49
Dwinell, L. E.	of 15	63		1060	41 75
Everett, A. P.	pt block (beg. 50 ft e of sw cor said lot run e 50 ft, n 100 ft, w 50 ft, s 100 to beg.)	223	Rogers	250	13 85
Ehrich, Louis R.	31 and 32	71		3950	195 40
Franklin, Louis	w 35 ft of 9 and 10	124		330	17 90
Fucken, P. [illegible]	3	4	Hillside	220	6 35
Fisher, Mrs. M. L.	beg on e line blk 150 ft n from s e cor sd blk, run n 100 ft, w 190 ft, s 100, e 190 ft to beg—exc s 50 ft.	214		1200	64 87
	s 38 ft of 7 and e	13	Parish	400	20 18
Gandy, Newton S.	n 47½ ft of 1 and 2	3	"	200	7 14
Gee, Smith	21	2	Young's	310	15 60
Grierson, Geo	18	13	Roswell City	30	1 50
Gilham, Prudence	10	4	Orrin's	150	7 60
Geist, J. R.	13	65		2600	63 90
Gilbert, A. J.	1	2	Walker's	450	23 90
Gortner, H. D.	4	1	R. I.	350	13 47
	17	6	"	365	8 94
Goldacker, G. P.	s 47 ft of 41 and 50		Bristol's	350	50 40
Gratton, W. [illegible]	3	1	Orrin's	80	4 02
Hatcher, John W	16	215		400	20 19
Hawk, Martha	10	2	Goshen's	250	12 60
Hines, Thos	pt (beg s w cor sd blk run n 50 ft, e 190 ft, s 50 ft, w 190 ft to beg)	210		380	8 82
Hagerty, C. C.	15, 16	12	Roswell City	50	2 50
Hunt, W. F.	2	3	Parrish	1020	52 48
	1	4	Spruce	100	5 03
	3		Cap. Hill	75	3 72
Jones, Wm. [illegible]	3	262		400	21 55
Johnson, B. M.	25	2	Roswell City	330	17 84
Johnson, Martha	4	61	W. C. S.	650	10 59
Kasson, W. [illegible]	5, 6	1	Otter's	800	39 93
Knapp, [illegible] Herbert	26	1	Ensign's	[illegible]	22 93
Krauss, E. C. [illegible]	8	D	Edwards	630	16 13
Kern, [illegible]	5, 6	506	N. End	350	8 90
Kei[illegible], Miss Rosa	w 40 ft of e 92 ft of 5, 6, 7		Struble's	100	5 04
Lazzaro, Melissa [illegible]	13	21		1330	32 59
	21, 22	215		750	16 1[illegible]
Loomis, Geo. A.	9	3		50	2 55
Love, Mary E.	15	[illegible]		1200	29 50
Lewis, W. L.	[illegible]	44	W. C. S.	450	23 90
Martin, [illegible]	a ex. n 100 ft of 3	207		4850	244 08
Moore, Jas. and Rosa	s 35 ft of w 70 ft of 9, 10	124		575	12 42
McAllister, Elizabeth	5 to 8 and s ½ 4	4[illegible]		3525	181 40
McAroy, [illegible]	e 140 ft of 16	3[illegible]3		700	16 78
McCormack, E. C.	10	1	Loomis	450	23 01
McDonald, [illegible]	6	66	W. C. S.	80	5 10
McLain, W. [illegible]	12	74		1300	71 [illegible]
Newton, [illegible]	pt 4, 5, 6, beg sw cor 6, run e 80 ft, n 138 ft, w 80 ft, s 138 ft to beg.		Pica's	325	13 55
Nickson, W. F.	[illegible]	5	W. Bluffs	150	7 50
Noble, [illegible] G.	s ½ n ½ of 2	13		2330	117 65
Ocher, Cassandra	1	24		730	36 72
Pierce, C. W.	1 to 4	512	N. End	770	17 95
Pierce, Joshua	w 25 ft of 12	228		300	3 80
Proutch, John W.	1	G	D. R. Wood	2040	104 10
Proctor, W. M.	1 and 2	3	Pike's Peak	325	8 63
Pullen, A. [illegible]	7, 8	42	W. C. S.	780	39 35
Ramsey, Miss [illegible]	13		Struble's	100	5 05
Reed, V. Z.	4	72	W. C. S.	375	9 20
Ricelough, John	3		Struble's	150	8 75
Riggs, D. C.	12	7	Roswell City	150	6 12
Rooney, [illegible]	12	70	"	130	6 48
Roberts, Susan [illegible]	15	3	Pike's Peak	100	5 05
Robbins, George	beg 191½ ft e of sec lines bet 17 and 18, and 96 ft n of cont n center line, Costilla st run n 202 11-12 ft, e 192 1-12, s 202 11-12, w 192 1-12 to beg.	18	"	360	10 30
Stagman, Mrs. Emma	e 25 ft of w 25 of 12	228		325	16 43
Stanley, W. [illegible]	8, 9 and 10	2	Roger's	530	26 76
Shannon, Carrie M.	18	234		600	30 27
Schamp, L. A.	12 to 24	3	Rock Island	275	13 45
	9 to 12	1	"	400	20 15
	20, 21, 25, 26 and 27	3		375	19 [illegible]
	15	[illegible]	Parrish	175	8 90
Stella, Carrie	16	[illegible]	W. C. S.	550	27 89
Stessinger, A. C.	21	[illegible]	Roswell City	20	1 78
	23	24	"		
Steele, Sophia	w 50 ft of 16	124		500	28 24
Skinner, M. A.	5	10	Edward's	150	3 76
Smith, Esther C.	2 and 3	24	"	2120	106 18
Sooy, B. F.	3	8	Pike's P'k	560	29 27
Strong & Downs	und ½ 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	309		450	24 23
Turner, Luther	s ½ 7	244		400	20 19
Tucker, Mrs. Mary E.	9	267	Wheeler's	150	3 77
Walker, W. S.	8 and pt 2	235		1,200	30 06
Walker, Mrs. Abbie M.	1 of 3	324	Two	375	18 49
Watson, C. F.	14 and 15	108		830	45 05
Wheeler, Frank, and Crayton, E.	w 41 2, e 14 4, 5 to 8, 13, 11, e 67 ft of 12, s 80 ft of w 38 ft of 14, 60 ft of 15, 16	[illegible]	Wheeler's	[illegible]	[illegible]

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Wills, E. [illegible]	a	24	W. C. S.	$800	$40 58
Wright, Mary E.	15	31		1250	67 [illegible]
	pt 17 and 18, beg on s line lot 17, 70 ft e of sw cor, run n 100 ft, e 60 ft, s 100 ft, w 60 ft to beg	93		1480	
Wood, Stanley	22	1	Young's	50	2 55
Unknown	n 4 ft of 11	13		50	2 55
	7	143		300	15 43
	e 40 ft of 2	239		30	1 54
	pt beg 190 ft n of s e cor sd blk, run w 190 ft, n 45½ ft, e 190 ft, s 45½ ft to beg	250		100	6 00
	11	259 & 260	Two	550	27 79
	1	262		200	10 08
	1, 2	274		900	45 39
	17	282	Monument	50	2 55
	15, Reed's sub of pt of	322		300	7 55
	9	D	Edward's	180	9 12
	und ¼ 4, 5	M	"	50	2 55
	6	M	"	180	9 12
	1	F	"	330	16 68
	2	F	"	330	16 68
	19	4	Boulder Hgts	230	11 55
	5	1	One	180	4 42
	1	3	High and Haynes	100	5 05
	20			280	14 13
	7	2	Rogers'	200	10 08
	8	4	Orrin's	260	13 12
	13	9	Roswell City	30	1 51
	20	9	"	30	1 51
	3	12	"	30	1 51
	15	12	"	30	1 51
	15	13	"	30	1 51
	25	20	"	30	1 51
	21	23	"	30	1 51
	19	3	Pike's Peak	450	22 70
	6	4	Hillside	130	6 60
	s ½ 63⅓ ft of n 95 ft of 14 and 15	5	"	70	3 50
	21	5	"	130	6 60
	22	5	"	150	7 60
	17	9	"	50	2 55
	7	85	East End	50	2 55
	8	85	"	50	2 55
	7	89	"	50	2 55
	8	89	"	50	2 55
	2	..	Struble's	90	4 55
	1	1	Roby's	130	6 60
	2	1	"	130	6 60
	12	1	"	100	5 05
	13	1	"	100	5 05
	2	G	D. Russ Wood	330	16 68
	12	1	"	300	15 13
	22	3	R. I.	80	4 00
	12	1	Cahn's 2nd	130	3 20
	23	1	"	100	3 02
	4	2	"	100	3 02
	5	2	"	150	3 70
	16	21	W. C. S.	100	5 05
	14	42	"	280	14 13
	15	51	"	80	4 02
	16	51	"	100	5 05
	2	53	"	80	4 02
	3	53	"	80	4 02
	4	53	"	80	4 02
	7	60	"	80	4 02
	21	546	N. C. S.	30	1 02
	22	546	"	30	1 02
	23	546	"	30	1 02
	24	546	"	30	1 02
	und ¾ int 17	32	Grand View	20	70
	" 18	32	"	20	70
	" 19	32	"	20	70
	" 20	32	"	20	70
	" 21	32	"	20	70
	" 22	32	"	20	70
	" 23	32	"	20	70
	" 24	32	"	20	70

For the Year 1891.

McAlister, E. C.	5, 6, 7, 8, and s ½ 4	41		$3550	$2[illegible] 89

SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Anderson, C. E.	e 25 ft of w 50 ft tract 1	8	One	$60	$3 10
Fechter, Sadie	14 and 15	5	"	20	2 35
Griffin, [illegible]	11 and 12	3		80	2 85
Hamilton, J. W.	47 and 48	6	One	50	1 77
Henry, G. C.	23	3		40	1 40
Howard, Geo	1 to 6	1		220	7 78
Kingsley, Margaret	21	1		30	53
Merrill, S. D.	tract 4	5	One	110	5 07
Morford, Sidney	12 and 13	4		90	4 35
McVeigh, Thomas	47, 48	4		80	2 80
Rice, John F.	45	4		40	1 40
Sherwood, Wm	27	1		40	2 57
Thurston, Ruth A.	e 50 ft of tract [illegible]	5		100	3 55
Wescott, E. A.	32	1		40	1 40
Whitenack, J. A.	36	7		40	1 40
Whitson, Andrew	12, 39, 42, 43			160	5 67
	tract 2	5		100	3 49
Unknown	24	3		40	1 40
"	41	6		30	1 07
"	42	6		30	1 07

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE.	TAX.
A[illegible]son, J. [illegible]	21 and 22	12	Ervay's 2d	$40	$2 65
[illegible], J. S.	3 and 4	42	"	50	1 89

LANDS.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Allen, Silas	w ½ ne qr, se ne qr, ne se qr	21	13	71	160	$380	$12 36
Allen, Albert	w ½ nw qr	29	12	70	160	250	7 30
	s ½ sw qr	20	12	70			
Anderson, R. W.	und qr w ½ se qr, e ½ se qr, s ½ nw qr	26	13	67	60	480	13 80
	und qr e ½ se qr, and ne qr	35	13	67	60		
	und qr ne qr	2	14	67	40		
Aumock, C. K. B.	part s ½ se qr e of Fort Worth R. R.	22	13	65	25	300	10 90
	e ½ ne qr	34	13	65	80		
Bradford, S. D.	w ½	3	16	65	320		
	w ½	10	16	65	320		
	s ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	4	16	65	560		
	w ½ se qr	9	13	65	440		
	s ½ se qr, se sw qr, ne ne qr	8	16	65	160	6,520	90 60
	e ½ se qr	5	16	65	80		
	[illegible] ½ se qr	35	15	65	80		
	[illegible] w qr	34	15	65	30		

LANDS.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Barnes, W. R., Trustee	beg e sec.............. thence s along Cheyenne Canon road 22... ft w to a point 205... ft, n 208... ft, e 182... ft to beg	19	14	66	...	4750	126 60
Bennet, Anna	s hf sw qr	15	12	66	80		
	e hf	21	12	66	320		
	w hf se qr	22	12	66	480		
	w hf se qr, s hf ne qr, n w ne qr	26	12	66	600	7070	183 14
	s	27	12	66	640		
	e hf	28	12	66	320		
	ne qr n hf se qr	33	12	66	240		
	n hf n hf s hf	34	12	66	480		
	n hf n hf	35	12	66	160		
Brigies, C. C.	und hf ne ne qr	25	12	69			
	und hf pt e hf se qr not platted	24	12	69	40	100	5 22
	und hf pt lot 6 sw qr	9	12	68			
Burns, A. C.	e hf nw qr, e hf sw qr	2	13	65	160	290	8 70
Butzin, Fred	se qr	10	13	64	160	790	21 65
Buck, Edwin A.	w hf sw qr sw nw qr lot 4 nw qr	5	13	64	163...	300	7 80
Bush, Wm.	s hf nw qr	2	15	67	80	750	57 50
Chartered ... Land Co.	s hf	8	16	66	320		
	e hf se sw qr e hf nw qr nw nw qr	4	16	66	...		
	ne ne	5	16	66	48...		
	e hf ne qr nw ne qr s hf se qr e hf sw qr	8	16	66	230		
	ne qr	10	16	66	160		
	w hf	14	16	66	320	...	266 57
	n hf n hf se qr sw se qr and sw qr	15	16	66	600		
	e hf ne qr n hf se qr	16	16	66	160		
	s	22	16	66	640		
	nw qr ne sw qr	23	16	66	200		
	nw se qr n hf sw qr	19	16	65	...		
	se se qr	19	17	67			
	ne ne qr	30	17	67	80		
Campbell, A.	ne qr	13	12	64	160	360	11 7.
Callahan, Patrick	lots 2, 3 and 4 n hf nw qr nw ne qr	4	12	69	158...	200	5 20
Cavi... & White	pt ne sw (see schedule)	13	14	67	4...	500	15 84
Corman, A. H.	nw nw qr	30	16	65			
	s hf sw qr	19	16	65	1...	140	
	se qr w hf nw qr se nw qr ne sw qr	24	16	66	320	300	24 ...
Corman, Bettie M.	beg s line of Cheyenne Canon road s 60° 20' w 176 ft from point on e bdry line of	25	14	67	...	150	3 75
	which point is 90... ft n of qr sec cor on e side sec; run s 60° 20' w 100 ft, s 16° 15' e 506... ft, s 85° 25' e 50 ft, n 8° 5' w 35... ft to beg.						
Crouch, H. A.	beg 22... ft e of qr sec cor bet sec 5 and 6	...	13	65	17...	2,075	58 14
	run s 725... ft, e 1,096 ft, n 725... ft, w 1096 to beg.						
Conant, W. A.	pt nw nw sw, except 50 by 150 ft in sw cor of said tract	7	14	66	2	1580	40 52
	e 2½ acres of ne ne se qr	12	14	67	2		
Denboe, Samuel H.	pt nw se qr lying n of C. K. & N. R. of w.	1	11	61	2	...	3 35
DeGraff, David F.	sw ne qr, n hf se qr, se ne qr less 5 acres to Kenmoor	10	15	66	155		
	nw sw qr, s 10 acres w hf nw	11	15	66	50	2650	61 15
Donavan, Mrs S. M.	s hf except 9 acres to Vorhees	28	14	66	3...	4010	30 ...
Doubleday, Wm. G.	n hf nw qr, nw ne qr	1	14	65	120	200	5 70
Doubleday Bros	w hf nw qr	17	13	65			
	sw sw qr	8	13	65	120	2010	54 42
Duncan, Peter A., est of	sw sw	8	13	64	40	150	4 62
Duncan, ... D.	sw qr	25	...	62	160	455	16 80
Evans, J. G.	s hf sw qr	20	...	65			
	n hf nw qr	29	...	65	160	765	21 34
Evans, Jenken	ne qr	1	13	65	159...	520	14 54
Este, J. G.	lots 1 and 2, sw ne qr se nw qr	5	12	69	160	200	13 62
Faulkner, Wm. E.	se se qr	33	13	70			
	lots 1 and s hf ne qr	4	14	70	158...	250	6 ...
Fernsworth, ...	e hf se qr sw se qr se sw qr w hf sw qr	4	12	69	240		
	n hf nw qr	23	12	69	80	920	57 08
Frederick, Herman	n hf ne qr	...	...	67	80	270	7 13
Fountain Garden Co.	sw qr w hf nw qr	36	17	65	240	1680	15 55
Frost, G. W.	e hf sw qr	22	13	71	...		
	n hf nw qr sw nw qr n hf sw qr sw sw qr e hf se qr	27	13	71	320		
	e hf sw qr sw sw qr	26	13	71	120		
	s hf nw qr n hf sw qr	25	13	71	160		
	e hf ne qr	...	13	71	80	8000	220 75
	w hf w hf se qr ne se qr se ne qr	35	13	71	...		
	w hf ne qr	2	14	71	80		
	s hf n hf nw qr w hf ne qr (exc s hf se qr)	5	14	71	...		
	n hf se qr	...	...	71	80		
Foster, W. ...	und ... w hf ne qr n hf se qr	23	12	69	106¾	200	5 00
Green, John A.	pt nw se qr being 6 rods and 50 ...	24	...	6.	...	100	2 35
Gray, Mrs. Fanny S.	w hf sw qr	...	...	6.			
	n hf se qr	3	13	68	160	800	5 ...
G..., A. S.	w hf ne qr e hf nw qr	...	...	70	160	300	11 27
Gortner, ... D.	ne nw qr nw ne qr	22	13	67	80	75	2 2.
Gourley, Wesley	e hf nw qr ne nw sw ne	...	13	71	32	445	15 35
Groves, W. ...	e hf se qr ne ne qr sw se qr	4	13	6.	1.0	250	6 02
Garvey, Wm	e hf ne qr	...	...	...	...		
	w hf nw qr, w hf se qr ne nw qr, s hf nw qr	5	...	67	240	1510	5. 02
Hardin, W. C.	ne se qr	32	...	65	...		
	nw sw qr less ...	13	5	65	...	200	
	...	9	...	65	...	30...	6 75
	beg cor S. C. Moore and ... Strong's on line bet sec 5 and 6, ... 66, run n ... rods, w ... rods, s 6 rods, e 58 rods to beg.						
Hartman, R.	ne ne qr	...	15	67	40	40	2 05
Ha..., ...	se qr	4	2	66	164...	2.0	5 .5
Haley, Edwin ...	e hf se qr	22	...	66	80	25.	4 8.
	w hf sw qr	25	...				
Hecox, ... S.	sw qr	35	9	...	160	460	13 ...
Horton, ...	se ne qr	7	15	...			
	sw nw qr, w hf sw qr	18	15	...	200	78.	2 ...
Howard, George	n hf nw se qr, lying n of fountain creek	6	14	68	...	100	
	n hf ne qr	6	12	...			
	sw sw qr	32	12	...	2.	20.	13 85
Houghton, ...	e hf se qr	13	12	7.			
	nw nw qr	1	...	7.	...	6..	13 32
	ne ne qr	2	...	7.			
Huffman, A. ...	s hf nw qr	23	...	67	80	100	3 ...
...ing, Geo., est. of	s hf sw qr, less 1 acre n nw cor	14	...	67	79	250	6 ...
Jameson, Samuel ...	w hf se qr	2.	2	6.			
	nw ne qr, ne nw qr	35	12	6.	...	100	6 ...
Jameyson, C.	ne qr	1	...	...			
	sw nw qr, w qr ne nw qr, s qr nw nw qr	...		6.	60	40	28 67
Jackson, Juliana	e hf ne sw qr, lying n of reservoir, less 7½ acres to Harm... Meyer	4	4	...	7	1000	30 45
Kellar, W. R.	... nw qr	25	...	67	...	250	6 60
Jackson, Geoffrey A.	pt nw nw sw, as surveyed by Colo. Springs Co.	5	4	...	...	150	6 25
	beg se cor ... run n on e line ... ft to n line of ... Colo. Spgs, w ... ft, s ... ft, w ... to A. T. & S. F. Ry, right of way ... [illegible]						

LANDS.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
Johnson, Wm.	und ⅛ of w hf, nw qr, ne nw qr, nw ne qr	33	13	67	58½	70	2 39
Johnson, C. F.	e hf sw qr, lot 3, and se nw qr	4	11	69	161...	250	14 60
Johnson, A. ...	ne qr	15	13	67	160	840	13 68
Kasson, W. ...	beg where e bdry line of nw ne nw	17	14	66	...	1000	50 80
	intersects line of Boulder st. extended, then w'ly along sd line of Boulder st. 325... ft, then angle to left 96° 56' e... ft to s bdry sd tract, then e'ly and n'ly along s and e bdry line to beg.						
Krause, E. C. F.	n hf sw qr, n hf se qr	24	12	7.	160	400	5 75
Knoblock, Chas.	und hf ne ne qr	25	12	69			
	und hf pt e hf se qr, not platted	24	12	69	40	120	8 45
	und hf pt of 6 in sw qr, not platted	19	12	68			
Knowlton, Chas.	sw ne qr, s hf sw	7	11	62	20...	400	11 53
Laird, Jos. A.	sw se qr, e hf sw qr, nw sw qr	9	13	64	160	250	6 45
Law, E. M.	pt ne qr lying w of Co. road	13	12	71	30	30	3 00
	w hf se qr, e hf sw qr	33	13	68	160	830	35 70
Leonard, J. W.	sw qr	18	13	65	160	1830	51 43
Liercke, E. C.	s hf sw qr	15	12	71			
	n hf nw qr	22	12	71	160	250	9 56
Locke, E. S.	sw nw qr	26	14	67	40		
	s hf ne qr, se nw qr	27	14	67	120	800	7 75
Lucas, John F.	nw ne qr, n hf nw qr, se nw qr	3	15	68	159...	800	4 89
Manitou Lime & Mfg. Company	nw ne qr	6	14	67	40		
	3... acres of land des. in book 113, page 186					1000	21 58
Mackey, John	pt ne sw qr, s and e C. K. & N. Ry	1	12	61	3	60	2 75
Mohler, Henry	w hf nw	2	12	69			
	e hf ne qr	3	12	69	160	800	5 05
Minder, Jacob	sw sw	27	14	67			
	se se	28	14	67			
	ne ne	33	14	67	160	250	6 45
	nw nw	34	14	67			
Miller, Frank	se qr	27	13	64	160	345	12 30
Morton, Henry	pt se qr	13	14	67	5	250	9 50
	beg ¼ cor s side sd sec, run n 10... ch, s 80° 30', e 5 ... ch, s 13° 45', w to s line sd sec, then w to beg.						
Myers, Byron L.	ne qr	30	12	61	160	5.0	11 10
McAlister, Elizabeth	e hf ne qr	29	14	66	80		
	nw qr w hf, ne qr, pt of nw of sw qr	28	14	66	250	3615	55 10
	s hf sw qr, ne sw qr, sw se qr, w hf nw se qr	21	14	66	160		
McAlroy Bros.	e hf se qr, nw se qr	13	12	67	120	820	9 39
McAlroy, W. F.	se of	14	12	67	160	360	4 93
McAlroy, E. P.	sw se qr, s hf sw qr	1	12	67			
	se se qr	2	12	67	160	1880	22 57
McCauley, H. O. D.	s hf ne qr, e hf se qr, ne ne qr	30	13	65	320	560	19 56
	n hf nw qr, se nw qr	29	13	65			
McGregor, Mrs. James	s hf sw qr	4	13	66	80		
	e hf ne qr, ne se	8	13	66	120		
	n hf n hf sw qr	9	13	66	400	1500	54 50
	n hf nw qr	10	13	66	80		
	pt sw qr	17	14	66			
McGaw, Alexander	pt sw qr						
	beg 33 ft e of sec line bet sec 17 and 18 and 33 ft n of n line Cost'lla st., run n 265 9-12 ft e, 165 11-12 ft s, 265 9-12 ft w, 165 11-12 ft to beg.		14	66		300	32 44
Nevins, Geo. O.	w hf nw qr, n hf sw qr	23	12	64	160	900	7 72
Oaks, Milton	se qr	30	11	66	160	460	11 00
Palmer Lake Town Co.	pt sw nw qr, pt n hf sw qr, not platted	4	11	67	...		
	w hf se qr, nw qr, s of blk 24, ... Palmer Lake	4	11	67	...	460	17 25
	pt se ne qr, s 30 acres of ne ne qr	5	11	67	...		
Pleasant Valley Land and Water Co.	e hf sw qr	3	15	66			
	ne nw qr	2	15	61	242...	1000	26 05
	w hf sw qr, se sw qr	35	14	...			
Peabody, Mrs. Abbie	e hf nw qr, nw nw qr, w hf ne qr	18	11	65	211...	4...	13 80
Perkins, R. S.	ne qr	13	16	65	160	2010	33 50
Perkins, W. W.	pt e hf	3	16	63	12½	600	17 65
	beg at point e line sd sec 10 rods s of se cor of ne qr sd sec, run w 58 rods, n 55 rods, e 58 rods, s 55 rods to beg.						
Prichard, Jos.	nw qr	12	17	6.	160	600	17 ...
Pring, ... W.	se ne qr	12	13	7.			
	sw nw qr, w hf sw qr	7	13	7.	160...	600	20 67
Porter, W. W.	e hf w hf	2	...	65	...		
	n hf e hf sw nw sw	...	...	6.	...	5,00	1.5 15
Ray, Henry	s hf sw qr	...	12	7.			
	e hf nw qr	22	12	7.	160	885	21 75
Rei..., ...	e hf sw qr, w hf se qr	27	...	6.	200	200	7 35
Ring, ..., est. of	und qr se ne qr, ne se qr	25	13	65			
	und qr nw sw, sw nw	3	13	66	80	50	1 10
Rose, Mrs. S.	se qr	...	13	6.	160	250	6 46
Rogers, W. ...	w hf ne qr, e hf nw qr	15	15	67	160	1570	30 25
Roth, Carrie S.	n hf lot 2, e hf sw qr	5	...	65			
	ne nw qr	6	...	65	160	250	9 40
Sayles, Parson	s hf se qr	2	...	6.			
	n hf ne qr	20	...	65	160	460	16 20
Schamp, L. A.	n hf ne qr	...	13	6.			
	n hf nw qr	12	13	6.	160	250	6 55
	se se qr	26	12	6.			
	e hf ne qr, ne se qr	35	...	65	...	1000	17 40
Sharrock, G. W., est. of	ne se qr, s hf ne qr, sw ne qr	31	12	68	160	450	25 74
Saylor, Mrs. Emma	beg n ... ft e 225 ... ft from center of sw qr, which point is ... ft e of a line running n and s ... center of said sw qr on the n side of Cheyenne Canon road, run ... to stake on n side of Cheyenne Canon new road, s 32° ... e ... ft, s ... ft, w ... to beg, var 14° ... e.	25	14	67		100	2 40
Stevens, D. G.	n hf nw qr	1	13	70			
	s hf sw qr	2	13	70	160	54.	5 4.
Stiles, ...	n hf ne qr, ne nw qr, ne se qr	3	16	...			
	w hf sw qr	3	...	6.			
	w hf sw qr	34	12	...			
	e hf se qr, sw se qr	35	12	...	200	1020	32 80
	sw se qr	26	12	6.	40		
	pt sw ne, pt ne nw, lying e of ...	26	12	6.	...		
Simonson, Mrs. ...	ne nw sw	13	14	67	40	2...	4 84
...	pt of ...	10	14	67	65	600	24 3.
	beg ... cor of ... [illegible]						

LANDS.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible]	pt nw se qr, ne sw qr	4	14	67			
	beg on center line sd sec 16, 34 n of qr cor on s side sd sec, var 13° 24' e, n 57° 50' e, 67 ft th 20° 56', e... 185 ft 20° 30', right 73 ft to center of Sutherland creek, th along center line sd creek, s bdry right of way D. & R. G. Ry, th w'ly along sd bdry 594 4-10 ft to e line Buena Vista ave, Manitou. 70° 10' left 51 ft and 1° 45' right 100 ft 80° 4' right 100 ft 21°, right 100 ft 13.° 57', left 70 ft to beg. Above includes lot 17, blk O, Manitou.						
	e hf nw qr, nw nw qr, sw se qr	32	13	67	160	5640	220 95
Snider, E. W.	n hf ne qr	32	13	67			
	s hf se qr	29	13	67	160		
	s hf ne qr, ne se qr	29	13	67		500	14 62
	sw nw qr	28	13	67	160		
Snider, J. W., est. of	s hf w qr, nw sw qr	29	13	67			
	se se qr	30	13	67	160	200	6 92
Sumner, Jno. R. E.	sw se qr	7	13	70			
	n hf n hf ne qr, s hf se qr, ne se qr, se sw qr	18	13	70	640	1780	25 07
	se ne qr, n hf n hf	17	13	70			
	ne ne qr	19	13	70			
Snyder & Horr	w hf sw qr	35	13	6.			
	n hf nw qr	2	14	6.	160	320	21 55
Talbot, Arthur H.	s hf nw qr	3	12	64			
	se ne qr	4	12	64	120	350	9 47
Taylor, Edwin G.	se ne qr	1.	15	6.			
	s hf nw qr, sw ne qr	12	15	6.	160	250	5 6.
Tipton, J. W.	nw qr w hf ne qr	5	11	64			
	ne qr e hf nw qr	6	11	64	480	2310	49 02
Tournay, L. V.	pt ne qr	25	14	67		150	3 90
	beg on s line Cheyenne Canon road s 60° 25' w 88 ft from point on e bdry said sec, which point is 90. 5-10 ft n of qr sec cor on e side said sec; run s 60° 20' w 58 ft along s bdry said road, s 8° 5' e 351 5-10 ft and s 85° 25' e 55 ft, n 3° 55' w to var 14' e to beg.						
Vandenberg, T., est. of	und hf sw ne qr, se nw qr, ne sw qr, s hf sw qr, se qr	4	12	64			
	und hf ne nw qr, n hf ne qr	9	12	64	160	250	5 6.
Vandenberg, Andrew	s hf sw qr, ne sw qr, sw se qr	5	12	64	160		
	und ... s hf s hf n hf se qr, ne sw qr, se nw qr sw ne qr	4	12	64	60	1070	26 37
	und ... ne nw qr, n hf ne qr	9	12	64	20		
Warren, Amassa	e hf w hf	18	12	6.	160	740	10 95
Warren, F. J.	sw nw qr, nw nw qr, exc platted	5	16	65	55	550	15 50
Wallace, J. W.	s hf	30	...	64	320	710	20 79
Werkhousen, Louis	ne qr	33	12	64	160	450	12 84
Welty, Anderson	und hf sw ne qr, se nw qr, ne sw, s hf nw qr	4	12	64			
	und hf se qr	4	12	64	280	1020	
	und hf n hf ne qr, ne nw qr	9	12	64			26 85
Wicks, ...	pt n hf nw qr	30	14	66	...	2440	87 12
	beg on n 40 acre line run'g e and w through n hf 30, 14, 66, and 925½ ft e of ⅛ cor on w side of nw qr sd sec, run e 150 ft, n 300, w 150 ft, s 300 ft to beg.						
Wiley, J. E.	nw qr	33	3	65	160		
	ne ne qr	32	13	65	40	870	24 7.
Whitmore, Ida B.	pt nw ne qr	35	11	67		50	1 3.
	beg on n side Cheyenne road 45 ft w of where sd road intersects line nw ne qr sd sec, run nw'y 22 rds to a stake 50 ft from n line nw ne qr of sd sec, sw'y at right angles 60 ft, se'y to n side sd road, thence along n line sd road 60 ft to beg.						
Wilson, John, est. of	w hf w hf	18	12	61	160	1100	31 70
Wilson, John	w hf ne qr, nw se qr, ne nw qr, s hf nw qr	3	13	7.			
	se ne qr	4	13	7.	285	1025	31 22
Williams, Henry T.	pt nw ne qr (less 1 acre to Uncertain ...)	13	14	67	10	2780	71 14
Wolfe, Jas.	lots 3 and 7 and s hf sw qr	6	...	60	58	230	5 53
Young, Mary S.	ne qr	10	12	65	60	250	3 50
Unknown	nw sw qr	22	12	64	40	50	1 19
	sw sw qr	22	12	64	40	50	1 19
	ne se qr	21	12	64	40	50	1 19
	nw nw qr	27	12	64	40	50	1 19
	und ⅓ ne sw qr	30	...	67	20	30	95
	" nw se qr	30		67	20	30	95
	" ne se qr	3.		67	20	30	95
	" nw sw	29		67	20	30	95
	ne ne qr	24	5	67	40	25	2 92
	se ne qr	24	5	67	40	25	2 92
	nw se qr	24	5	67	40	25	2 92
	ne se qr	24	5	67	40	25	2 92
	se sw qr	3.	2	69	40	60	1 61
	sw sw qr	3	12	69	40	60	1 61
	ne sw qr	3.	2	69	40	60	1 61
	nw se qr	3.	2	69	40	60	1 61
	pt s hf nw qr	32	3	66	7...	100	3 43
	beg 34... ft e of sw cor of nw nw qr 32, ..., 66, run n 620 ft, e 500 ft, s 620 ft, w 500 ft to beg.						
	pt sw se nw qr lying bet center line of Yampa st produced and a line par with and 250 ft therefrom	5	...	66	3...	375	19 15
	sw, ne sw qr	8	...	66	10	500	75 09
	und ¼ n hf se ne qr, except platted	3	...	67	0	50	3 10
	w hf ne qr, e hf ne qr	5	12	6.	100	200	4 7.

Witness my hand and seal.

[SEAL] H. C. McCREERY, County Treasurer.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 17th, 1894.

THE FINEST VIEW

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TOWN OF [illegible]—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	28	5		$10	$0 25
	20	5		10	25
	5	5		10	25
	[illegible]	55		10	25
	2	55		10	25
	[illegible]	55		10	25
	0	55		10	25
	[illegible]	55		10	25
	18	56		10	25
	19	55		10	25
	2	56		10	25
	22	56		10	25
	24	55		10	25
	25	56		10	25
	30	55		10	25
	[illegible]	56		10	25
	5	56		10	25
	0	[illegible]		10	25
	1	[illegible]		10	25
	29	56		10	25
	5	58		10	25
	30	54		10	25
	[illegible]	50		10	25
	6	51		10	25
	20	60		10	25
	22	59		10	25
	[illegible]	60		10	25

DAVIS [illegible]S.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Anderson, Sam	5	G		$10	$0 37
[illegible], A.	[illegible]	A		10	37
Barney, Chas.	4	[illegible]		10	37
Bierman, Antoine	[illegible]			10	37
Brig[illegible]m, Sebastian	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	37
Bingham, W. [illegible]	4	[illegible]		10	37
Buckley, Chas. A.	12	3		10	40
Chamblin, Anna	11 and 12	[illegible]		20	74
Casey, Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]		80	3 00
	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]			
Craig, Jas. S.	8	3		10	37
Clark, Emma S.	3 and 4	M		20	74
Cooper, Mrs. C.	15	F		10	37
Davis, Matthew	[illegible]	[illegible]		20	74
	[illegible] and 12	C			
Davis, Beecher	8	G		10	37
Davis, Sidney	9	F		10	37
Dew, Mrs.	5, 6, 16	[illegible]		30	1 1[illegible]
Dew, Fred	9, 10	[illegible]		30	1 1[illegible]
Faronies, L.	16	3		10	40
Fair, Mrs. M. L.	13	G		10	40
Hawk, Eveline	5 and 6	N		20	74
Jeffries, Sarah F.	12	[illegible]		10	40
Junkin, Arthur	2	[illegible]		10	40
Kelley, Thos.	3 to 6	D		50	1 89
	2	G			
Knight, N.	7, 10, 16	[illegible]		30	1 15
Koon, L. [illegible]bar	9	B		10	40
	4	C		10	40
	1 and 14	G		20	80
Murphy, Ed. R.	15	[illegible]		10	40
Osgoodby, R. L.	1, 2, 15, 16	D		120	4 50
	all block	E			
Redmond, Frances	8	F		10	40
Redmond, E. D.	3	B		16	56
Davis, Matthew	all Garden of Eden			200	7 90
Rossi, Andrew	13	B		20	74
	2	A			
Sabbarth, Robt.	10 and 11	D		20	74
Shannon, Lucy E.	4	A		100	3 76
	10	B			
	12	G			
	5 to 16	[illegible]			
Wells, Miss Ida	1 to 10	[illegible]		50	1 88
	13 to 16	[illegible]		50	1 88
Wells, M. A.	7 to 8	N		20	74
Wilson, T. [illegible]	9	[illegible]		10	37
Unknown	6	A		10	39
	12	A		10	39
	15	A		10	39
	16	A		10	39
	4	B		10	39
	5	B		10	39
	6	B		10	39
	2	C		10	39
	5	C		10	39
	7	C		10	39
	15	C		10	39
	16	C		10	39
	[illegible]	F		10	39
	6	F		10	39
	12	F		10	39
	13	F		10	39
	6	G		10	39
	15	G		10	39
	16	G		10	39
	13	[illegible]		10	39
	[illegible]	N		10	39
	[illegible]	N		10	39
	2	N		10	39
	10	C		10	39
	4	[illegible]		10	39
	5	[illegible]		10	39

GARDEN CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Squire, W. J., est. of	und. 1/3 of 5 to 14	[illegible]		$40	$5 16
	1, 2, 4, to 28	[illegible]		90	
	1 to 9	G		25	
	1, 2, 3	[illegible]		10	
	1 to 10	[illegible]		30	
	8	[illegible]		5	
Unknown	3	[illegible]		10	30

HIGHLAND GROVE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Harris, Rose E.	9 and 10	13		$20	$0 60
Knight, C. L.	4 and 8	3		20	[illegible] 20
	6 and 8	[illegible]		20	
White, Thomas B.	2	[illegible]		10	2 05
	3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and [illegible]	3		50	
Young, W. L.	2	[illegible]		[illegible]	1 47
Unknown	4	[illegible]		10	30
	4	6		10	30

TOWN OF RUXTON PARK.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	3	4		$10	$0 30

[illegible] VIRGINIA.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible]ey, M. A.	3	4		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Thomas	7	C		[illegible]	5 25
Griffin, A.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], P. C.	[illegible]	4		[illegible]	2 [illegible]
Howard, George	10	4		[illegible]	[illegible] 75
O'Connor, Mary A.	5	[illegible]		25	2 [illegible]
Smith, Charles	27	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	24	A		[illegible]	[illegible]
	6	[illegible]		[illegible]	2 [illegible]
	25	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] CREEK GARDENS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Wa[illegible], W.	2			[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF [illegible].

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	25	[illegible]		$[illegible]	$[illegible] 50

NO[illegible]

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Bean, Daniel E.	9 to 15	4		$400	$[illegible] 56
Chaney, Frank	9 and 10	6		[illegible]0	[illegible] 05
Crowell, C. S.	und. 1/2	[illegible]		660	3[illegible]
[illegible], Arthur W.	1 to 8 and 17 to 24	7		600	22 55
Morgan, Annie	9 to 12	2		200	3 53
	1	[illegible]		30	1 07
	2	[illegible]		30	1 07
	3	[illegible]		30	1 07
	4	[illegible]		30	1 07
	5	[illegible]		30	1 07
	6	[illegible]		30	1 07
	17	2		30	1 07
	18	2		30	1 07
	29	2		30	1 07
	30	2		30	1 07
	31	2		30	1 07
	32	2		30	1 07
	5	3		30	1 07
	3	3		30	1 07
	1	3		30	1 07
	12	3		30	1 07
	28	3		30	1 07
	30	3		30	1 07
	31	3		30	1 07
	32	3		30	1 07
	20	4		40	1 40
	2	4		40	1 40
	24	4		40	1 40
	25	4		40	1 40
	28	4		40	1 40
	13	6		40	1 40
	14	6		40	1 40
	15	6		40	1 40
	16	6		40	1 40
	1	12		40	1 40
	2	12		40	1 40
	12	12		40	1 40
	13	12		40	1 40
	14	12		40	1 40
	15	12		40	1 40
	16	12		40	1 40
	21	12		40	1 40
	22	12		40	1 40
	23	12		40	1 40
	24	12		40	1 40
	25	12		40	1 40
	26	12		40	1 40
	27	12		40	1 40
	28	12		40	1 40
	29	12		40	1 40
	30	12		40	1 40
	31	12		40	1 40
	32	12		40	1 40
	3	13		40	1 40
	4	13		40	1 40
	25	13		40	1 40
	26	13		40	1 40
	31	13		40	1 40
	32	13		40	1 40
	17	19		40	1 40
	18	19		40	1 40
	19	19		40	1 40
	20	16		40	1 40
	1	34	First	30	1 07
	2	34	"	30	1 07
	3	34	"	30	1 07
	4	34	"	30	1 07
	5	34	"	30	1 07
	6	34	"	30	1 07
	7	34	"	30	1 07
	8	34	"	30	1 07
	9	34	"	30	1 07
	10	34	"	30	1 07
	11	34	"	30	1 07

TOWN OF MONUMENT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Brown, O. D.	1, 2, [illegible], 12	[illegible]		$70	$5 33
Fagor, W. K.	10	15	Three	235	5 48
Fox, [illegible]	14	25	One	[illegible]0	1 63
Foster, W. [illegible]	[illegible]	30	Grandview	[illegible]	[illegible]0
Hopkins, Isaac	6, 7 and 8	26	Three	1,630	62 47
	[illegible] to 12	5	N. Mont.	60	4 [illegible]
	[illegible]	15	Three	10	45
	Beg. at ne cor lot 12, blk 25, N. Monmt., run n 150 ft, w 150 ft to e bdry of D. & R. G. Ry., s along said Ry. to beg.			50	2 08
	Beg. 150 ft n of n e cor lot 12, blk 25, run s 350 ft, w 50 ft, e 350 ft, e 50 ft to beg.			50	2 08
Hunt, W. F.	5	4	One	10	30
Kunze, Chas.	1 and 2	15	"	220	[illegible]0 64
Loney, Anna	4	7		20	80
McCloskey, E. F.	[illegible]	16		10	40
Stagman, Mrs. Emma	3	3		85	1 90
Whitbourg, W.	12	6		20	86
Unknown	3	31	Grandview	10	40
	7	32	"	10	40

TOWN OF [illegible].

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
A[illegible]vers, Arthur	2	4	Gould's	[illegible]	$0 27
Ager, A. [illegible]	2	36	"	70	27
Alexander, Hugh	2	27	"	20	25
Allen, Percy	22	5	"		
	4	9	"	20	[illegible]
	10	10	" 2d		
Berry, Henry	2	8	"	10	27
Beck, [illegible]	2	5	"	10	30
Bender, Mrs. Mary A.	[illegible] to [illegible] and 9 to 21	8		20	[illegible]
[illegible], Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible] to 7 and [illegible] to 22	14		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], T. S.	5	35	Reed's	10	30
[illegible], George	5	5	"	10	35
[illegible]	7	10	"	10	35
[illegible], George W.	8	2	"	20	30
Brunet, Frank	0	5	"	20	[illegible]
	6	10	"		
[illegible], Wm.	25	20	"	10	30
[illegible], Mary	9	29	"	6	25
Casey, Margaret	9	5	"	10	30
Clay, W.	[illegible]	7	"	250	10 00
Clark, Wm. G.	10	5	"	20	[illegible]
	7	4	"		
Cavanaugh, Jane	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	10	38
[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	3	" 2d	20	30
Conroy, John	1, 2, 6 and [illegible]	25	"	20	[illegible]
	2	1	"		
Davis, [illegible]	[illegible]	5	"	10	30
Davis, [illegible]	5	22	"	[illegible]	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	30	"	10	30
[illegible], Chas.	0	6	"	10	30
[illegible]	7	6	"2nd"	10	2 [illegible]
	[illegible]	11	Santa Fe [illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Reed's	10	30
Gore, [illegible]	6	[illegible]	"	10	25
Grenger, Geo.	2	7	"	10	30
[illegible], Mary	0	30	"	10	60
	2	57	"	10	
Grove, G. J.	9	23	"	10	30
[illegible], W. C.	9 and 10	4	"	20	60
[illegible], C. [illegible]	10	21	"	10	
	2[illegible]	28	"	10	50
	5	29	"	5	
[illegible]singer, Susan	[illegible]	2	"	10	30
[illegible], Myrtle, est. of	2	3	Santa Fe	200	7 60
	[illegible]		Reed's		
Howard, Geo.	18		"		
	6	3	"		
	4	5	"		
	23	29	"	[illegible]50	4 [illegible]
	[illegible]	30	"		
	5	3	"		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		
	2, 10, 2[illegible]	38	"		
	3, 5, 7, 22	50	"		
	7	45	"		
Howard, Estella [illegible]	20	16	" 2nd	10	30
Johnson, Lizzie	2[illegible]	10	"	10	30
Mayo, W. W.	[illegible] and 16	5	"	320	22 56
Martin, F. L. & J. L.	[illegible] to [illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe	50	1 [illegible]
Meskens, Jas. A.	10	[illegible]	Reed's		
	5	3	"		
	[illegible]	20	"	50	[illegible]
	17	13	"		
	4	45	"		
Myers, Sam. F.	17	26	Reed's	10	30
McLeod, A. G.	15	[illegible]	"		
	16, 18	8	"	40	1 20
	20	33	"		
McVeigh, Thomas	12	[illegible]	"		
	3	4	"	40	1 20
	3	9	"		
	19	10	"		
Oder, Cassandra	[illegible] to [illegible]	3	" 2d	40	1 [illegible]
Ortsifer, W. A.	10	10	"	10	30
	12	2[illegible]	"	10	30
Previtt, Martin C.	23	6	"	10	30
Riley, Hattie	10	15	"	10	30
Ricker, J. A.	12	7	"	10	30
Rice, John F.	6, 9 to 12	24	"	100	3 72
	[illegible] to 7	6	"	80	2 20
	18, 20 to 24	8	"	40	1 15
Roby, W. R.	7	30	"	10	30
Stanley, Newell A.	2[illegible]	37	"	10	30
Simons, G. W.	15, 16	16	"	20	60
Stone, John F.	22	7	"	10	30
Stout, Mary L.	10	20	"	20	60
	20	5	"		
Swan, Henry	6	17	"	10	30
Taylor, Edwin E.	3, 4, 5	3	" 2nd	30	85
Tabor, Frank	21, 22, 25	5	"	30	85
Teller, B. K.	5	21	"	10	55
	13	36	"	10	
Tibbits, C. F.	7 and 8	17	"	20	60
Thorpe, Franklin	13 to 18	23	"	60	1 [illegible]
Warren, F. [illegible]	[illegible] to 4		Hutchin's		
	1 to 8	2	"		
	1 to 8	3	"		
	1 to 10	4	"	380	[illegible] 67
	1 to 10	5	"		
	1 to 5	6	"		
	1 to 12	9	"		
	3 to 6, 9 to 18	10	"		
Wason, E. M.	1 to 6	7	Reed's 2nd	60	1 68
Weisenbach, Chas.	12 and 10	5	"	20	[illegible]
Windsor, Wm.	7 and 8	25	"	20	[illegible]
Wi[illegible], E. W.	3	8	"	10	30
Unknown	7	4		10	28
	7	7		10	28
	8	7		10	28
	9	7		10	28
	9	8		10	28
	3	2	Reed's	10	28
	7	2	"	10	28
	[illegible]	2	"	10	28
	4	3	"	10	28
	6	[illegible]	"	10	28
	3	6	"	10	28
	4	6	"	10	28
	5	6	"	10	28
	6	6	"	10	28
	7	6	"	10	28
	2	7	"	10	28
	9	8	"	10	28
	12	8	"	10	28
	2	8	"	10	28
	22	8	"	10	28
	25	8	"	10	28
	24	8	"	10	28
	15	9	"	10	28
	22	10	"	10	28
	20	[illegible]	"	10	28
	2	12	"	10	28
	22	12	"	10	28
	3	13	"	10	28
	7	13	"	10	28
	10	13	"	10	28
	14	13	"	10	28
	15	13	"	10	28
	17	13	"	10	28
	18	13	"	10	28
	9	[illegible]	"	10	28
	2	15	"	10	28
	18	15	"	10	28
	8	16	"	10	28
	[illegible]	16	"	10	28
	20	6	"	10	28
	22	16	"	10	28
	2[illegible]	17	"	10	28
	5	18	"	10	28
	7	8	"	10	28
	8	8	"	10	28
	9	18	"	10	28
	2	19	"	10	28
	[illegible]	23	"	10	28
	17	2[illegible]	"	10	28
	19	2[illegible]	"	10	28
	5	25	"	10	28
	9	25	"	10	28
	10	25	"	10	28
	12	25	"	10	28
	13	25	"	10	28
	15	25	"	10	28
	18	25	"	10	28
	[illegible]	25	"	10	28
	20	25	"	10	28
	21	25	"	10	28

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	22	25	Roe's	$10	$0 28
	25	25	"	10	28
	12	25	"	10	28
	18	26	"	10	28
	6	27	"	10	28
	7	27	"	10	28
	8	27	"	10	28
	2	29	"	10	28
	9	29	"	10	28
	10	29	"	10	28
	[illegible]	29	"	10	28
	[illegible]	31	"	10	28
	9	30	"	10	28
	[illegible]	31	"	10	28
	[illegible]	32	"	10	28
	[illegible]	32	"	10	28
	12	33	"	10	28
	22	33	"	10	28
	[illegible]	35	"	10	28
	[illegible]	35	"	10	28
	19	35	"	10	28
	12	37	"	10	28
	3	37	"	10	28
	8	37	"	10	28
	15	37	"	10	28
	8	[illegible]	"	10	28
	9	[illegible]	"	10	28
	0	[illegible]	"	10	28
	10	40	"	10	28
	12	42	"	10	28
	8	42	"	10	28
	[illegible]	42	"	10	28
	3	43	"	10	28
	[illegible]	43	"	10	28
	8	45	"	10	28
	9	6	"	10	28
	[illegible]	12	Roe's 2d	[illegible]	28
	3	12	"	10	28
	[illegible]	12	"	10	28
	9	12	"	10	28
	12	12	"	10	28
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	10	28
	8	[illegible]	"	10	28
	9	[illegible]	"	10	28
	15	[illegible]	"	10	28
	17	[illegible]	"	10	28
	13	[illegible]	"	10	28
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1	[illegible]	Roe's 2d	10	28
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roe's 2d	10	28
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	31	"	10	28
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roe's	10	28
	1	[illegible]	"	10	28
	1	[illegible]	Roe's 2d	10	28

NORTH FOUNTAIN.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Crouch, A.	[illegible]	100		$8 00	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		80	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		20	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		80	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	[illegible]

[illegible]

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF [illegible]

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Hewitt & Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]		$30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		200	6 30
	[illegible]	[illegible]		200	6 30
Carr, Geo. W.	28	[illegible]		100	3 78
	29	[illegible]		100	3 78
	30	[illegible]		100	3 78
	31	[illegible]		100	3 78
	32	[illegible]		100	3 78
	32	[illegible]		100	3 78
	33	[illegible]		100	3 78
	34	[illegible]		100	3 78
	35	[illegible]		100	3 78

TOWN OF FREMONT.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Gourley, Wesley	13 and 14	21		$2,935	[illegible]
Randbury, A. F.	2	20		60	[illegible]
	16	6		[illegible]	[illegible]
	17	4		50	[illegible]
Knee, A. F.	12	[illegible]		227	[illegible]
	13	[illegible]		227	[illegible]
	14	15		227	[illegible]
Lanz, J. C.	2	3		[illegible]	[illegible]
Nolon & Becker	27	22		150	5 50
Snider, H. W.	[illegible]	22		20	[illegible]
	2	22		30	[illegible]
	5	22		[illegible]	[illegible]
	4	22		20	[illegible]
Thayer, A. W.	13	22		130	[illegible]
	n ex n 75 ft of 28, 29, 30	20		130	[illegible]
Gouner, S. S.	36	[illegible]		50	70
Williams, W. J.	22	22		50	2 [illegible]
Young, Mrs. Mary E.	[illegible]	25		220	6 65
Wm. Daniels & Danforth	[illegible]	[illegible]		25	2 95
	2	[illegible]		25	2 95
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]		50	[illegible]
	6	2		50	[illegible]
	7	2		50	[illegible]
	8	2		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	2		30	[illegible]
	10	2		[illegible]	[illegible]
	13	2		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	2		[illegible]	[illegible]
	15	2		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	7	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	8	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	10	[illegible]		30	[illegible]
	und. ⅔ of [illegible]	[illegible]		20	74
	" [illegible]	[illegible]		20	74
	" [illegible]	[illegible]		20	74
	" 16	[illegible]		20	74
	" 17	[illegible]		20	74
	" 18	[illegible]		20	74
	" 19	[illegible]		20	74
	" 20	[illegible]		20	74
	5	5		30	[illegible]
	6	5		30	[illegible]
	9	5		30	[illegible]
	10	5		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	5		20	[illegible]
	[illegible]	5		20	[illegible]
	[illegible]	5		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	5		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	8		40	[illegible]
	27	8		40	[illegible]
	28	8		40	[illegible]
	29	8		40	[illegible]
	32	8		40	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	80
	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	80
	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	80
	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	80
	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	80
	[illegible]	[illegible]		50	80
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		100	3 [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		100	3 [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		100	3 [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	18		10	40
	[illegible]	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	20		100	3 76
	[illegible]	20		100	3 76
	[illegible]	20		75	2 99
	[illegible]	20		75	2 99
	[illegible]	20		75	2 99
	25	20		100	3 76
	26	20		75	2 99
	27	21		100	3 76
	28	20		100	3 76
	29	20		100	3 76
	30	20		100	3 76
	[illegible]	21		150	5 66
	[illegible]	21		150	5 66
	[illegible]	21		150	5 66

TOWN OF FREMONT.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	12	21		$150	$5 66
	16	21		150	5 66
	17	21		150	5 66
	19	21		150	5 66
	20	21		200	7 53
	21	21		100	3 76
	31	21		100	3 76
	32	21		100	3 76
	33	21		100	3 76
	36	21		100	3 76
	[illegible]	22		200	7 53
	4	22		150	5 66
	5	22		150	5 66
	12	22		150	5 66
	13	22		150	5 66
	24	22		100	3 76
	25	22		100	3 76
	29	22		100	3 76
	31	22		100	3 76
	32	22		100	3 76
	35	22		100	3 76
	[illegible]	23		150	5 60
	12	23		100	3 76
	27	23		75	2 99
	28	23		75	2 99
	29	23		75	2 99
	30	23		75	2 99
	10	24		70	2 69
	[illegible]	24		70	2 69
	[illegible]	24		70	2 69
	[illegible]	24		35	1 49
	[illegible]	24		35	1 49
	[illegible]	24		35	1 49
	[illegible]	24		35	1 49
	23	24		35	1 49
	2	24		35	1 49
	7	25		25	[illegible]
	[illegible]	25		25	[illegible]
	9	25		25	[illegible]
	10	25		25	[illegible]
	12	25		25	[illegible]
	7	26		25	[illegible]
	8	26		25	[illegible]
	[illegible]	26		25	[illegible]
	12	26		25	[illegible]
	und. ½ 5	26		25	[illegible]
	[illegible]	27		25	[illegible]
	2	27		25	[illegible]
	3	27		25	[illegible]
	5	27		30	[illegible]
	6	27		30	[illegible]
	und. ½ 7	27		30	[illegible]
	10	27		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	27		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	27		30	[illegible]
	7	27		30	[illegible]
	[illegible]	28		30	[illegible]
	2	28		30	[illegible]
	3	28		30	[illegible]
	5	28		30	[illegible]
	8	28		30	[illegible]
	2	28		30	[illegible]
	5	29		30	[illegible]
	6	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	9	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	30		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	30		[illegible]	[illegible]
	5	30		[illegible]	[illegible]
	6	30		[illegible]	[illegible]
	7	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	8	30		[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF CASCADE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Johnson, A. S.	[illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], W. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Murphy, Cornelius	[illegible] and 2	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
McConne[illegible], S. N.	29 and [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson, J. [illegible]	2 and [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sovery, Daniel	[illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	8	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF [illegible]

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT, OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Courter, [illegible]	8 and [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Newton, [illegible]	6	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	8	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	9	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	0	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	5	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	8	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	9	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	10	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	12	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	13	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	15	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF PIEDMONT.—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Newton, J. E.	16	4		$22	$0 53
	17	4		22	53
	18	4		22	53
	1	5		22	53
	2	5		22	53
	3	5		22	53
	4	5		22	53
	5	5		22	53
	6	5		22	53
	7	5		22	53
	8	5		22	53
	9	5		22	53
	10	5		22	53
	11	5		22	53
	12	5		22	53
	13	5		22	53
	14	5		22	53
	15	5		22	53
	16	5		22	53
	17	5		22	53
	18	5		22	53
	19	5		22	53
	20	5		22	53
	21	5		22	53
	22	5		22	53
	23	5		22	53
	24	5		22	53
	25	5		22	53
	26	5		22	53
	27	5		22	53
	28	5		22	53
	29	5		22	53
	30	5		22	53
	31	5		22	53
	32	5		22	53
	1	6		22	53
	2	6		22	53
	3	6		22	53
	4	6		22	53
	5	6		22	53
	6	6		22	53
	7	6		22	53
	8	6		22	53
	9	6		22	53
	10	6		22	53
	11	6		22	53
	12	6		22	53
	13	6		22	53
	14	6		22	53
	15	6		22	53
	16	6		22	53
	17	6		22	53
	18	6		22	53
	19	6		22	53
	20	6		22	53
	21	6		22	53
	22	6		22	53
	23	6		22	53
	24	6		22	53
	25	6		22	53
	26	6		22	53
	27	6		22	53
	28	6		22	53
	29	6		22	53
	30	6		22	53
	31	6		22	53
	32	6		22	53
	1	7		22	53
	2	7		22	53
	3	7		22	53
	4	7		22	53
	5	7		22	53
	6	7		22	53
	7	7		22	53
	8	7		22	53
	9	7		22	53
	10	7		22	53
	11	7		22	53
	12	7		22	53
	13	7		22	53
	14	7		22	53
	15	7		22	53
	16	7		22	53
	17	7		22	53
	18	7		22	53
	19	7		22	53
	20	7		22	53
	21	7		22	53
	22	7		22	53
	23	7		22	53
	24	7		22	53
	25	7		22	53
	26	7		22	53
	27	7		22	53
	28	7		22	53
	29	7		22	53
	30	7		22	53
	2	8		22	53
	3	8		22	53
	4	8		22	53
	5	8		22	53
	7	8		22	53
	8	8		22	53
	9	8		22	53
	10	8		22	53
	11	8		22	53
	12	8		22	53
	13	8		22	53
	15	8		22	53
	16	8		22	53
	17	8		22	53
	18	8		22	53
	19	8		22	53
	20	8		22	53
	21	8		22	53
	22	8		22	53
	23	8		22	53
	24	8		22	53
	25	8		22	53
	26	8		22	53
	27	8		22	53
	28	8		22	53
	29	8		22	53
	30	8		22	53
	31	8		22	53
	32	8		22	53
	1	9		22	53
	2	9		22	53
	3	9		22	53
	4	9		22	53
	5	9		22	53
	6	9		22	53
	7	9		22	53
	8	9		22	53
	9	9		22	53
	10	9		22	53
	11	9		22	53
	12	9		22	53
	13	9		22	53
	14	9		22	53
	15	9		22	53
	16	9		22	53

GRAND VIEW.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Lee, E. F.	4 to 7, 21, 22 and 1/2 of 1, 23, 24, 25	10	O. L. & Q.	$220	$7 85
Wilcox, E. F.	und. ¼ 17 to 24	32		40	2 03
Unknown	w ½ of 9	2		30	1 14
	s 50 ft of 12	10	O. L. & Q.	10	39
	s 50 ft of 13	10	"	10	39
	s 50 ft of 14	10	"	10	39

BROADMOOR.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Newton, J. E.	10	60		$200	
	1 and 2	64		200	$10 32
	27 lying n of n end of Popular st 170x300	58		200	
Pruyn, J. V.	2	56		400	10 35
	1, 20	59			
Unknown	2	12			
	1	23		150	3 90
	3	29		150	3 90

IVYWILD.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Craig, Alice	6	8		$200	$4 96
Riblet, Geo.	4	8	One	300	16 30
Willard, Della L.	pt. 7 lying e of w line lot 1 ext n'ly to Cheyenne road in said blk	6		150	6 58

LIHUE.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Van Meter, F. R.	6	1		$280	$7 5[illegible]
Wilcox, Wm. J.	s 18 ft of e 35 ft of w 70 ft of 5	1		50	1 75

TOWN OF FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Green, Mrs. Jennie	1 and 2	3	One	$40	$0 55
Grice, A. J.	23	3	"	200	5 87
Johnson, Mrs. D. M.	22	6	"	280	8 23
Lata, W. R.	4	3	"	250	7 34
Plank, E. A.	11	12	"	20	58
	31	12	"		
Unknown	18	6	"	10	30
	19	6	"	10	30
	20	6	"	10	30
	21	6	"	10	30
	28	6	"	10	30

WEST FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Cook, Lucy P.	9	4		$90	$1 29
Frizzell, Cora A.	6	1		10	30
Wilson, John	1, 2, 9	2		325	9 58
Unknown	3	2		10	30

SOUTH FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Hamilton, W. B.	9, 10	10		$1,240	$36 37
McDonald, Sarah E.	5	2		60	1 65
Unknown	1	2		10	30
	2	2		10	30
	3	2		10	30
	4	2		10	30
	6	2		10	30
	7	2		10	30
	8	2		10	30
	9	2		10	30
	10	2		10	30
	11	2		10	30
	12	2		10	30
	13	2		10	30
	14	2		10	30
	15	2		10	30
	16	2		10	30
	17	2		10	30
	18	2		10	30
	19	2		10	30

EAST FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Borden, Mrs. S. J.	3	49		$10	$0 30
Brown, Mrs. Emily	1	55		10	30
Foster, W. J.	22 to 28	53		70	2 10
Gauthier, A.	1	38		10	30
Hartman, J. M.	4 and 5	49		20	60
Thompson, Jas. R.	9 and 10	50		20	2 93
Unknown	20	43		10	30
	5	48		10	30

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Bishop, J. A.	25 and 26	5		$220	$5 06
Bush, Wm.	3	15		20	80
Foster, W. J.	6	5		25	1 92
	35	1		25	
Howard, George	36 and 37	1		550	17 55
Merrill, W. E. D.	13 and e ½ of 12	5		30	1 15
Norville, R. G.	12	47	Five	50	1 17
Parmalee, E. C.	3	45	"	20	77
Pifer, Mrs. Nancy	13 and 14	17	Two	100	3 30
Wilbur, J. B.	8	55	Six	225	4 85
Unknown	9	2		30	1 17
	19	2	One	30	1 17
	2	1	"	30	1 17
	3	1	Three	30	1 17
	2	9		30	1 17

TOWN OF WOODLAND PARK.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Bradley, Dora	1, 2, 3, 4	16	Foster's	$50	$3 72
[illegible]	und ½ of 5 and 6	11	Green's	110	4 28
Bardwell, M. M., Trustee	und ⅔ of 1, 2, 4	1	"		
	" 1 to 3, 10 and 11	3	"		
	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 7	4	"		
	" 1 to 8	5	"		
	" 1 to 12	6	"		
	" 1 to 8, 10, 11, 12	7	"		
	" 1 to 5	8	"		
	" 2, 6, 7, 9, 12	9	"	260	15 92
	" 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12	10	"		
	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 to 12	11	"		
	" 1 to 8	12	"		
	" 1, 2, 3, 4	13	"		
	" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	14	"		
	" 1 to 6	15	"		
	" 4 and 5	16	"		
	1 to 6	1	Foster's		
	1 to 12	2	"		
	1 to 6, 8 to 12	3	"		
	1 to 12	4	"	210	15 67
	1 to 4, 9 to 12	5	"		
	all	6	"		
	1 to 12	7	"		
Beckett, V. E.	14	11	"	200	7 77
Brigwell, C. C.	16	23	"	20	1 50
	8	25			
Boynton, L. R.	3	3		10	1 [illegible]
Bullock, G. W.	7	10	Steffas'	30	3 46
Bush, Wm.	12	13	Foster's	10	82
Foster, W. J.	10	13	"		
	1	14	"		
	1, 2, 3	16	Green's	90	7 [illegible]
	1 and 2	9	"		
	und ¼ of 5 and 6	9			
Knoblock, James	6	8	Green's	20	1 92
	27	26	Foster's		
Lacy, Mrs. Anna	1 to 5	4	Lake	750	24 62
Murdock & Weaver	6	32	Steffa's 2d	10	73
Mulnix, L. C.	17 and 18	8		150	14 44
Sterry, Frank	2	12	Foster's	190	14 16
Steffa, Mrs. E. M.	und ½ blks 1 and 2				
	" blk 3 exc. lot 3				
	" blk 4				
	" lots 1, 3 to 9, 14, 16 to 21	5			
	" lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14 to 18	6		550	19 65
	" lots 2 to 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 21	7			
	" lots 1 to 7, 9 to 16, 19, 22	8			
	" block	9			
Steffa, Daniel	7, 8 and 9	25	High and [illegible]		
	8 to 11	26	"		
	7 and 8	27	"	4140	230 83
	all blks 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 to 38, 42 to 61		"		
Smith & Artz	9	7	Green's	10	37
Thompson, Jas. R.	2	17	Foster's	10	37
Walker, Wm.	5	5	"	50	4 28
Wright, J. C.	1 to 6, 9 to 12	18	"	90	7 38
	6	8	Green's	10	
Williams, J. C.	1, 2, 3 and 4	11	Foster's	160	12 95
Williams, W. B.	2, 3, 4 and 5	10	"	40	12 26
		A	"	110	
Woodland Park Town & Improvement Co.	1, 2, 3, 8 to 14	10	Steffa's	100	7 38
	1, 2, 3, 5, 20 to 23, 25	11	"	90	6 64
	1 to 12	12	"	120	8 85
	1 to 14	13	"	140	10 33
	1, 4 to 14	14	"	120	8 85
	1, 2 and 3	15	"	30	2 21
	1 to 8	25	Steffa's 2d	80	5 90
	1, 2, 3, 6 and 7	26	Steffa's	50	3 68
	1, 2 and 3	27	"	30	2 21
	1 to 5, 7 to 12	28	"	110	8 11
	1 to 6	29	"	60	4 42
	1 to 8	30	"	80	5 90
	1 to 4, 6 to 11	31	"	100	7 38
	1 to 5, 7 to 21	32	"	200	14 76
	1 to 8	1	Lake	80	5 90
	1 to 8	2	"	80	5 90
	1 to 9	3	"	90	6 64
	6 to 10		"	50	3 68
	1 to 10	5	"	100	7 38
	1 to 10	6	"	100	7 38
	1 to 10	7	"	100	7 38
	1 to 14	8	"	140	10 33
	1 to 14	9	"	140	10 33
	1 to 14	10	"	140	10 33
	1 to [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1 to 27	12	"	270	19 90
	1 to 27	13	"	270	19 90
	1 to 27	14	"	270	19 90
	1 to 12	15	"	120	8 85
	1 to 5, 7 to 12	16	"	110	8 11
	1 to 12	17	"	120	8 85
	1 to 12	18	"	120	8 85
	1 to 12	19	"	120	8 85
	1 to 12	20	"	120	8 85
	7 to 12	21	"	60	4 42
	1 to 12	22	"	120	8 85
	1 to 12	23	"	120	8 85
Unknown	8	8		10	74
	9	1	Green's	10	74
	15	1	Steffa's	10	74
	4	26	Steffa's 2d	10	74
	5	26	"	10	74
	1	14	Foster's	10	74
	8	14	"	10	74
	13	17	"	10	74
	9	26	"	10	74
	10	3	Lake	10	74
	3	25	High and [illegible]	10	74
	4	25	"	10	74
	6	25	"	10	74
	1	26	"	10	74
	2	26	"	10	74
	3	26	"	10	74
	6	26	"	10	74
	7	26	"	10	74
	1	27	"	10	74
	2	27	"	10	74
	3	27	"	10	74
	4	27	"	10	74
	5	27	"	10	74
	6	27	"	10	74
	3	13	Foster's	10	74

PALMER LAKE.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT, OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE	TAX
Chamberlain, E. B.	1 and 2	4	Trinity	$80	$7 27
Gard, E. C.	2 and 3	58	Brown's Ad.	400	40 [illegible]
Hall, E. S.	17, 18, and lots 15, 16	29		250	22 [illegible]
Hennessy, Wm.	6 to 2	3	Amended Plat	20	[illegible]
[illegible], Frank B.	1 to [illegible]	10	Trinity	80	5 92
Judd, [illegible]	all lots 7, 8, 9, 10, lots 11, 12, 13, 14	27	Brown's	140	7 92
Kanze, Chas.	5	35		20	[illegible]
Murphy, Jacob M.	w ½ of 7	42	Palmer Lake	10	45
	13	42	"	10	45
	5	43	"	10	45
	e ½ of 7	43	"	10	45
	1	44	"	10	45
	2	44	"	10	45
	10	44	"	10	45
	11	44	"	10	45
	1	47	Thompson's Resub.	10	45
	2	47	"	10	45
	10	47	"	10	45
	11	47	"	10	45
	12	47	"	10	45
	13	47	"	10	45

PALMER LAKE.—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Murphy, Jacob M.	14	47	Thompson's Subn.	$10	$0 45
	15	47	"	10	45
	16	47	"	10	45
	17	47	"	10	45
	18	47	"	10	45
	20	47	"	10	45
	21	47	"	10	45
	22	47	"	10	45
	23	47	"	10	45
	1	49		10	45
	2	49		10	45
	4	49		10	45
	5	49		10	45
	6	49		10	45
	8	49		10	45
	9	49		10	45
	10	49		10	45
	11	49		10	45
	1	49	Thompson's Subn.	10	45
	2	49	"	10	45
	3	49	"	10	45
	6	49	"	10	45
	7	49	"	10	45
	8	49	"	10	45
	9	49	"	10	45
	10	49	"	10	45
Murphy, Tanzie R.	1 to 32	38	Lakeside		
	1 to 32	39	"		
	1 to 32	48	"		
	1 to 32	49	"		
	1 to 24	50	"	320	13 44
	1 to 32	52	"		
	und ½ 1 to 32	56	"		
	" 1 to 32	59	"		
	" 1 to 16	60	"		
Palmer Lake Town Co.	1 to 45	A	Amended Filing	225	10 45
	1 to 53	B	"	265	12 93
	1, 2, 13 to 52, 58 to 85, 87 to 96	C	"	1700	84 05
	17 to 26, 38 to 60	D	"	660	32 55
	1 and that part of 2 and 3, bl'k 26, lying in s e n w ¼	5	11 67	20	1 00
	p't of 1, 2, 3	27	Amended Filing	30	1 50
	1 to 20 and p't 31 to 37	29	"	420	20 87
	1 to 16, 21 to 65 and p't 66, 67, 68	30	"	1000	49 30
	1 to 37	31	"	185	9 20
	1 to 24, 27 to 37, 44, 45, 48, 51, 52, 59 to 85	32	"	940	46 20
	1, 2, 12 to 42, 46 to 81	33	"	1180	58 32
	1 to 20, 72 to 90	35	"	950	46 20
	1 to 3	36	"	30	1 50

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	1, 2, 11 to 36	38	Amended Filing	$2,350	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amended Filing	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	East Palmer Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	2d Filing	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. Palmer Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1 to 20	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1 to 17	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	2 00
	1 to 20	[illegible]	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	[illegible]	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	13	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	14	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	15	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	16	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	17	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	18	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	19	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	20	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	21	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	22	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	23	"	50	2 50

TOWN OF PALMER LAKE.—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Palmer Lake Town Co.	1 to 20	24	S. Palmer Lake	$50	$2 50
	1 to 19	25	"	48	2 40
	1 to 20	26	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	27	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	28	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	29	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	30	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	31	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	32	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	33	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	34	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	35	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	36	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	37	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	38	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	39	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	40	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	41	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	42	"	50	2 50
	1 to 17	43	"	42	2 00
	1 to 20	44	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	45	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	46	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	47	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	48	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	49	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	50	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	51	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	52	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	53	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	54	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	55	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	56	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	57	"	50	2 50
	1 to 17	58	"	42	2 00
	1 to 20	60	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	61	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	62	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	63	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	64	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	65	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	66	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	67	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	68	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	70	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	71	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	72	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	73	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	74	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	75	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	76	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	78	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	79	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	80	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	81	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	82	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	83	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	84	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	85	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	86	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	87	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	88	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	89	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	90	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	91	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	92	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	93	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	94	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	95	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	96	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	97	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	98	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	99	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	100	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	101	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	102	"	50	2 50
	1 to 20	103	"	50	2 50
Youngren & Roberts	9 and 10	38	Amended Filing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Second Filing	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Second Filing	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. Palmer Lake Trinity	[illegible]	[illegible]
	20	30	Amended Filing	10	[illegible]

GLEN PARK.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Allison, Charles E.	5	23		$20	$0 98
Berry, Mrs. C. A.	7 and 8	20		20	98
Caldwell, Agnes	18	23		20	98
Chamberlain, H. B.	5 and 6	25		380	25 20
	21	7			
Chamberlain, A. W.	18	5			
	8	[illegible]		325	16 68
	12	[illegible]			
	2	[illegible]			

GLEN PARK.—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Eisenhart, [illegible]	11	2		$20	$0 98
Frost, E. C.	10	23		20	98
Glen Park Co.	12, 15, 18, 19 and 22	2			
	2 to 5, 8 to 11, 16, 19, 22	3			
	1 to 3, 10 to 17	4			
	1 to 7	5			
	1 to 8, 12 to 16	6		4000	[illegible] 80
	10 to 22	10			
	4, 5, 6, 14 and 15	11			
	1 to 5, 8 and 10	12			
	1 to 13	13			
	1 to 23	14			
	1, 4, 5, 9 to 11, 13, 14, 16 to 21	15			
Harding, Mrs. E. J.	23	4		20	98
James, B. L.	16	8		20	
	15	28		40	5 54
	7	31		20	
Jackson, W. E.	21	8		20	98
Kennedy, J. C.	16 and 17	11		40	1 96
Murphey, Jacob M.	3	45		20	98
	15	45		20	98
	16	45		20	98
Reed, D. A.	2	49		20	98
Stansel, [illegible]	[illegible]	10		20	98
Turner, E. S.	[illegible]	28		20	98
Williamson, J. E.	9	10		420	[illegible]
Winne, [illegible]	15	25		30	1 [illegible]
Wilson, J. C.	13	25		[illegible]	[illegible]
	25	32		20	98
Williams, O.	9	24		30	1 46
Unknown	22	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF ROSWELL.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
Anderson, E. W.	21 and 24	11	One	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burnan, Emily	3	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook, Geo.	[illegible]	4		[illegible]	[illegible]
Currick, Theo.	1	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry, Alonzo N.	21 and 22	14	One	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OF COLORADO CITY.

Name of Owner.	Lot or Part of Lot.	Block.	Add. or Sub.	Value.	Tax.
[illegible], W. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bassett, Laura A.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell, A.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Carey, Margaret	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Davidson, S.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
French, Maria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibbs, Asa	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibbs, Mrs. P. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunt, John H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myers, Miss Etta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piper, Mrs. Nancy	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Quimby, Jane R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	O. L. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanborn, Jerusha N.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, Miss Judy	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, Ben	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Stump, Alvin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teeple, Wm.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Tyle, J. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Winsatt, Wheeler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamson, W. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward, H. N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whitmore, Anna	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	und. ½ 23	116	O. L. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	" 24	116	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	" 25	116	"	20	[illegible]